



PUBLIC HEALTH

IN

1965

IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS OF

SHIPLEY

BINGLEY

BAILDON

DENHOLME

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1965

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Town Hall,
Shipley.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committees
of the Urban Districts of Shipley, Bingley, Baildon
and Denholme.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year passed without major threat to health either nationally or locally although outbreaks of poliomyelitis and paratyphoid in Lancashire gave concern and produced the usual newspaper headlines.

Statistics

There was little change in the number of births compared with the previous year and the population of the Division showed a gradual increase of about 500. The infantile mortality rate was appreciably higher than for some years due to deaths from congenital malformation soon after delivery and, to a lesser extent, respiratory infection in children under one year.

Co-operation with General Practitioners

We proceeded to identify the Health Visitor with particular medical practices. This involved not only considerable adjustment of records but a reorientation of method and, indeed, attitude to the subject. Where, however, Doctors have only a few patients living within the Division, Health Visitors accept responsibility on an area basis for such persons.

Clean Air

Steady progress was registered and in a few years Shipley, Bingley and Baildon should be comparatively free of the detrimental effects of smoke, soot and grit.

Housing

Continued progress was effected in the eradication of unfit houses predominantly back to back. This type of house represents the principal obstacle to a healthy way of family life appropriate to a modern society, for only reactionary modes of thought or interest perpetuate these obsolete dwellings. It is gratifying to record that Shipley and Bingley, in their future development plans, will eliminate these relics.

Clinics

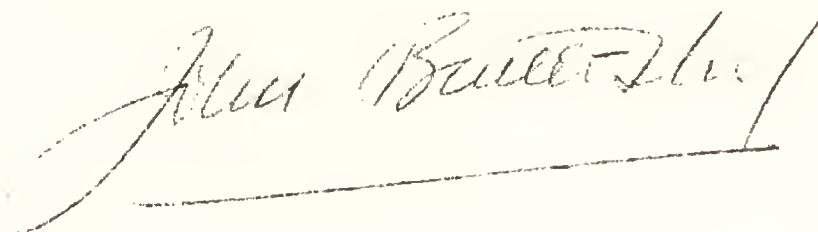
Consideration was given and the County Health Committee accepted proposals for renewing many clinics within the Division. Plans were prepared whereby Somerset House, Shipley, will be replaced, as will the clinics at Wrose and Myrtle Park, Bingley. Baildon already possesses a modern clinic and the new mini-clinic at Cottingley serves an expanding population in the new housing estates near the old village.

Social case work has extended in mental health, geriatrics, care and after-care following discharge from hospital, and in health education, without however any diminution of duties in environmental health and sanitation, infectious disease, immunisation and vaccination, or the other subjects detailed in the Report.

My thanks are due to members of the staff, doctors, nurses, inspectors, and clerks who have served the community actively throughout the year. I am furthermore obliged to those who have helped in preparing the Report and to colleagues in other Departments and members of the Council Committees for their continued interest and help throughout the year.

We suffered a severe loss in the sudden death of Mr. Wilfred Farndale the Senior Public Health Inspector, who died suddenly during a meeting of the Health Committee. He was a most capable and loyal officer, a charming colleague and has been greatly missed after his many years of service to the people of Shipley and its Council.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Alice Butler". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

P U B L I C H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E S

1965 - 1966

SHIPLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor G.A. Shaw, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor C.V. Barber.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor E.A. Armitage.
	Councillors:	T.M. Duggan, T.E. Hainsworth, D.A. Kay, J. King, J.C. Padgett, E.W. Pearson, P.M. Phillips, F. Thornton, J.P. K.D. Vickerman.
BINGLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor S.H. Cross, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor M. Calvert.
	Deputy Chairman:	Councillor K. Marshall.
	Councillors:	A.R. Bentley, J.P., P.R. Boothman, J.A. Brearley, Mrs. F.M. Davy, J.R. Escritt, E.T. Fox, E.L. Hall, Mrs. W. Taylor.
BAILDON	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor J. Hicks, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor N. Woodhead, J.P.
	Deputy Chairman:	Councillor L. Robinson
	Councillors:	F. Atkinson, F. Clough, G. Mountain, G.O. Murray, C. Pilkington, F. Sanderson, L.P. Warne.
DENHOLME	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor G.A. Stubbs, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor L.W.J. Channon.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor Mrs. D. Slater.
	Councillors:	L. Brooksbank, L. Driver, P.F. Hoyle, N. Shackleton, W. Tidswell, J. Whitaker.

OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health: J. Battersby, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.

Senior Public Health Inspectors Shipley R. Walker, D.M.A., * + x

Bingley J. Aveyard, * + †

Baildon R. Clark, * +

Denholme W.H. Blackburn, * +

Additional Public Health Inspectors Shipley F. Bilney, * + x †
F. Carroll, * +
M.C.D. Pedley, * +

Bingley D.C. England, * +
J.A. Hinchliffe, * + x †
H. Pearson, *

Denholme J.W. Barker, * +

Smoke Control Inspector (Bingley) A. Robertshaw

Technical Assistant (Shipley) F. Jones

Senior Clerk: F.G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

- + Meat and Foods Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health
- x Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health
- † Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing
- * Certificate of Public Inspectors' Education Board

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1965

	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Division
Population Estimated mid 1965	29,550	24,230	13,210	2,630	69,620
<u>Live Births</u>					
Legitimate	451	462	191	37	1,141
Illegitimate	35	36	16	2	89
Total	486	498	207	39	1,230
<u>Stillbirths</u>					
Legitimate	4	3	6	1	14
Illegitimate	3	-	-	1	4
Total	7	3	6	2	18
Total Live and Stillbirths	493	501	213	41	1,248
<u>Deaths under 1 year</u>					
Legitimate	18	14	3	-	35
Illegitimate	-	1	1	-	2
Total	18	15	4	-	37
<u>Deaths under 4 weeks</u>					
Legitimate	11	9	2	-	22
Illegitimate	-	1	1	-	2
Total	11	10	3	-	24
<u>Deaths under 1 week</u>					
Legitimate	9	8	2	-	19
Illegitimate	-	1	1	-	2
Total	9	9	3	-	21
<u>Deaths all causes</u>	353	301	177	47	878
Percentage of Total Births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	85	87	87	78	86
Percentage of Deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	60	63	49	72	60

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Estimated number of dwellings	10848	9538	4842	1045	26273
Rateable Value of District (1st April)	£881856	£720463	£39672	£64991	-
Product of Penny Rate (1965/66)	£3550	£2919	£1640	£231	-

CRUDE RATES

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Live Births	16.4	20.6.	15.7	14.8	17.7
Deaths - All causes	11.9	12.4	13.4	17.9	12.6
Infective & Parasitic Diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis & other Venereal Diseases	0.07	-	-	-	0.03
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	0.38	0.01
- All forms	-	-	-	0.38	0.01
Cancer	2.40	2.19	2.42	2.28	2.33
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	2.06	1.90	2.73	3.80	2.20
Heart & Circulatory Diseases	4.40	5.24	5.45	7.60	5.01
Respiratory Diseases	1.15	1.44	0.91	1.90	1.24
Maternal Mortality	-	-	-	-	-
Infant Mortality - Total	37.0	30.1	19.3	-	30.1
- Legitimate	39.9	30.3	15.7	-	30.7
- Illegitimate	-	2.8	62.5	-	22.5
Neo-Natal Mortality	22.6	20.1	14.5	-	19.5
Early Neo-Natal Mortality	18.5	18.1	14.5	-	17.1
Still Births	14.2	6.0	28.2	48.8	14.4
Perinatal Mortality	32.5	24.0	42.3	48.8	31.2
Percentage of Live Births which were illegitimate	7.2	7.2	7.7	5.1	7.2

COMPARABILITY FACTORS

Birth	1.07	1.03	1.03	1.20	-
Deaths	1.00	1.01	1.05	0.99	-

ADJUSTED RATES (Crude Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor)

Births	17.6	21.2	16.1	17.8	-
Deaths	11.9	12.5	14.1	17.7	-

<u>Comparison with:</u>	<u>Births</u> (Adjusted Rates)	<u>Deaths</u> (Adjusted Rates)	<u>Neo-Natal Deaths</u> (Crude Rates)	<u>Perinatal Deaths</u> (Crude Rates)
Administrative County	18.4	12.4	13.9	27.3
Aggregate of Urban Districts	18.3	12.7	14.3	28.6
England and Wales	N.A.	N.A.	13.0	26.9

STATISTICAL SUMMARY - 1951/61 CENSUS

Population

	Acres	1961				1951				Intercensal Change	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Nos.	Per Cent		
Baildon	2,831	12,151	5,721	6,430	10,131	4,685	5,446	2020	19.9		
Bingley	11,418	22,272	10,248	12,024	21,568	9,864	11,704	704	3.3		
Denholme	2,536	2,597	1,206	1,391	2,587	1,223	1,364	10	0.3		
Shipley	2,184	29,758	13,968	15,790	32,680	15,206	17,474	-2922	-8.9		
	18,969	66,778	31,143	35,635	66,966	30,978	35,988	-188	-0.3		

Private Households

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Increase</u> + -	<u>Per Cent</u>
Baildon	4,341	3,458	883	25.5
Bingley	8,012	7,340	672	9.2
Denholme	978	939	39	4.2
Shipley	10,482	10,780	-298	-2.8

Private Dwellings

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Baildon	4,381	3,441	940	27.3
Bingley	8,321	7,269	1,052	14.5
Denholme	996	937	59	6.3
Shipley	10,598	10,408	190	1.8

Population

Registrar General's Annual Estimates

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Combined</u>
1951	32,585	21,560	10,132	2,586	66,863
1952	32,620	21,700	10,020	2,608	66,948
1953	32,740	21,780	9,985	2,604	67,109
1954	32,780	21,890	10,040	2,590	67,300
1955	32,470	21,790	10,420	2,600	67,280
1956	32,200	21,660	10,740	2,620	67,220
1957	31,910	21,670	10,860	2,640	67,080
1958	31,630	21,710	11,130	2,610	67,080
1959	31,380	21,850	11,240	2,550	67,020
1960	31,120	22,090	11,440	2,550	67,200
1961	29,880	22,130	12,090	2,560	66,960
1962	29,880	22,990	12,380	2,580	67,830
1963	29,860	23,350	12,640	2,560	68,410
1964	29,800	23,820	12,940	2,590	69,150
1965	29,550	24,230	13,210	2,630	69,620

POPULATION NOTES AND VITAL STATISTICS

A gradual increase in the population continues with an appreciable re-distribution between the constituent authorities, mainly related to housing policy. There therefore has been a small recession in Shipley but the increase in Bingley and Baildon has been a natural one due to a high birth rate and influx of new people. Denholme's population has remained stable for 15 years.

High frequency of marriage, early age of marriage among the young, the rearing of 2, 3 or 4 children in a family in the early years of married life, combined with the effects of low infantile mortality and stillbirth rates, account for the steady rise of population. There is also a small increasing percentage of elderly and retired men and women in the area.

Births

There was a total of 1,248 live and stillbirths, 1,230 being live. The adjusted rate of Bingley was high, 21.2, and well above Divisional and County average. There was a rise in the number of illegitimate births, totalling 89 with a percentage rate of 7.2. Nevertheless returns suggest that these children have as efficient care as the legitimate child.

Deaths

Examination of these records cannot fail to highlight the grim price exacted by cigarette smoking as a direct cause in the increasing number of deaths from cancer of the lung. There were 4 in Denholme, 7 in Baildon, 11 in Bingley and 24 in Shipley: only 4 being women. When the disease is recognised - usually by X-Ray - for a vast majority the bell has tolled. Nor is there a likelihood of a recession, since a few years will bring into the susceptible groups cigarette smokers among women and upward trend in mortality rates from lung cancer seems inevitable. There is clear and urgent need for public recognition of the personal nature of the cause of this disease.

Infantile Mortality

For this Division 1965 was a disappointing year. Some information will be given later in the Report on an analysis of causes of death under 1 year, one month, one week and of stillbirths. There were however 37 deaths under one and 18 stillbirths, the former well above national and County average. Although the numbers are not large and statistical variation in any one year is important in a comparatively small community, nevertheless after many years of returns well below national and County average, this deviation requires investigation. No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Division comprises four Urban Districts - Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme. The primary industry is wool manufacture, but there is considerable population engaged in other heavy industry.

Shipley is an industrial centre engaged in textiles, engineering and distributive trades. Extensive Council housing estates at Wrose, the Crag, Windhill, the Central area and Coach Road, Baildon, plus widespread private development and the erection of a new Centre and a new industrial estate at Dockfield, have transformed the appearance of the town. Conducive to progress in health have been higher living standards due to full employment, improved conditions of work and the gradual elimination of smoke and grit.

Bingley has a busy industrial centre with wool as the staple industry; joinery, tanning, engineering and other manufactures providing employment. The periphery has numerous farms, many in the green belt. New housing development proceeds in the centre of the town and at Cullingworth, Harden, Wilsden, Eldwick, Crossflatts and Gilstead.

Considerable progress has been effected in developing Cottingley, in the provision of Council and private houses plus shops and other public buildings. A new Clinic has been added and a County home for 35 elderly persons. It is hoped ultimately to clear a number of unfit houses in the centre of Bingley and the prospect of a new centre should promote the welfare of this busy town. Rapid progress has been effected in the elimination of soot, smoke and grit.

Baildon, although an ancient village, has developed rapidly in the past forty years and much extensive development has taken place adjoining the moors. New schools greatly add to the amenities for the younger generation and further provisions for aged persons by special housing provisions are proceeding. The residue of unfit property in relation to the size of the town is comparatively small, localized, and should offer no considerable problem to eliminate. Comprehensive smoke control scheme is making steady progress.

Denholme environs are rural but the centre of the town is predominantly of nineteenth century type with a large percentage of back to back houses. The town is industrial in character and the periphery scattered hamlets and farms. Basic industries are associated with wool, although silkwear, joinery, stone quarrying and sawmills provide occupation.

EMPLOYMENT

Although there is an influx of foreign labour, a factor caused by a high demand locally for artisans and semi-skilled and unskilled labour in textiles, these workers tend to live outside the urban district. The Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange, Rhodes Place, Shipley, has submitted the following report:-

"The demand for labour continued at a high level throughout the whole of 1965, and the picture was one of full employment. In January there were 204 persons unemployed and in December there were 176; there was virtually no short time working. Vacancies unfilled were higher than at any time since 1961.

In all industries employers are experiencing difficulties in meeting orders because of the labour shortage and have been trying all the usual means of recruitment in other parts of the country and overseas, without much success."

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The general practitioner service is provided through the Executive Council under the National Health Service Act. For a long time I have stressed in the Reports the helpful co-ordination between members and the officers and services of this department. Hitherto no set pattern or arrangements for liaison had been laid down but custom had brought them into close contact in a number of aspects of family life. This applied not only to the District Nurse and Midwife but the Health Visitor in relation to the family doctor.

While I have previously expressed the view that nominal assignment of the Health Visitor alone would be only a first step in aligning more closely the two domiciliary sectors of the National Health Service Act, this year, however, arrangements were completed and as a first step the Health Visitors were associated with particular practices. This course involved readjustment of work, methods of record keeping and reference for the actual arrangements completed is made in the latter part of this Report.

HOSPITAL SERVICES AND LIAISON

A comprehensive range of hospital services is available for the sick at convenient distances from centres of population. Large cities locally attract medical and surgical specialties: nevertheless, a wide range of care has been offered by the cottage hospitals in Shipley and Bingley manned by local medical practitioners whose patients have readily available the advice of visiting consultants.

Shipley Maternity Home has for a generation provided the neighbourhood with a convenient service, enabling local doctors to attend their own patients. Again, the services of consultant obstetricians and gynaecologists are provided. In addition to skill, knowledge and experience, these small hospitals offer a friendly atmosphere important in the recovery of the patient and often less frequently provided in large institutions. Furthermore, they present a sphere of usefulness for certain range of surgical and medical cases. General and local hospitals are in daily contact by letter and telephone with the Health Department, and personal contact has been established between the almoner in hospital and health visitor at the Town Hall.

(a) DIABETIC FOLLOW-UP

In June 1962 Dr. L.W. Smith, Consultant Physician in charge of the Diabetic Clinic at Bradford Royal Infirmary, requested the assistance of a Health Visitor in the Division to give follow up advice to diabetic patients in their homes. It was arranged that the appointed Health Visitor would attend the Clinic at three weekly intervals. As far as possible patients from the Division would attend on these dates so that any difficulties experienced could be discussed to the advantage of patient and doctor.

Miss Barnes reports: "During 1965 I have again attended the Diabetic Clinic at Bradford Royal Infirmary at three weekly intervals - a total of 14 sessions.

The Clinic has continued to increase in numbers, and new patients are now seen separately to reduce waiting time for old patients. Those from our Division are given a follow up date to coincide with my attendance and as far as possible this is continued while they remain outpatients. This close liaison appears to be much appreciated by both Consultant and patients.

The most important aspect of the home visiting is the explanation and supervision of diets. Follow up visits appear to encourage the patients to keep to their diets and accurately record their urine tests.

32 new diabetic patients were referred for supervision in 1965.

3 patients died.

1 removed to other area.

Total number under supervision at end of December 1965 was 89.

333 home visits were paid to diabetic patients during 1965.

(b) GERIATRIC UNIT AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, BRADFORD

(Consultant Dr. MacCuish)

Mrs. Long reports: "During the year there have been 30 visits to the Geriatric Unit. The number of patients discharged was 53. After care visits were paid by Health Visitors to ascertain whether any assistance was needed. In some cases domestic help or nursing equipment was supplied. Other patients were visited at the request of Dr. MacCuish to find out whether there was any social reason for their admission to hospital either as a holiday stay or for a longer period."

HOSPITALS WITHIN HEALTH DIVISION 4

THE MATERNITY HOME, SHIPLEY

(Bradford 'A' Group)

Twenty beds are available for patients before and after confinement. In the first instance, Matron arranges admission contacting where necessary Consultant, General Practitioner or the Medical Officer of Health. The discharge of each patient is notified to the Health Department. Staff comprises - 1 Matron; 6 Sister-Midwives, full-time; 1 Sister-Midwife, part-time; 4 Nursing Auxiliaries, full-time; 5 Nursing Auxiliaries, part-time.

SALT'S HOSPITAL

A General Practitioner Unit with 24 beds. It is staffed in the day time by Matron, 2 full-time Sisters, part-time Nursing Staff and Nursing Auxiliaries. Night staff comprises part-time Sisters and Nursing Auxiliaries.

Services provided:-

(a)	Physiotherapy	Daily
(b)	Out-patients	"
(c)	X-ray	"
(d)	Consultant Surgeon	Once weekly
(e)	Consultant Psychiatrist	"
(f)	Consultant Physician	On call
(g)	Consultant Pathologist & Haematologist	Once weekly

BINGLEY HOSPITAL

There are 68 beds for general medical, surgical, gynaecological cases, and beds for children. The hospital is administered by the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Management Committee

through a House Committee. There are 9 senior staff and a number of additional part-time State Registered Nurses, 15 Assistant Nurses and 10 part-time Assistant Nurses. Out-patient facilities and a number of specialist departments are available as follows:-

Surgical	3 sessions weekly
Medical	1 session weekly
Psychiatric	1 session fortnightly
Gynaecological	1 session fortnightly

A modern X-ray Unit is attached to the hospital.

RELATED HOSPITALS OUTWITH HEALTH DIVISION 4

(a) Expectant mothers were admitted to the Maternity Home, Shipley: St. John's, Keighley, (G.P. Unit and Specialist Maternity Unit): St. Luke's, Bradford: Cawder Ghyll Maternity Home, Skipton, and Halifax General. Provisions for abnormal cases are supplied at St. Luke's, Bradford, and the Consultant Maternity Unit, St. John's, Keighley. Beds are usually available for all mothers who seek hospital accommodation, not always however at the hospital of choice. A satisfactory service has developed and we enjoy the full co-operation of the Medical Officers of Health of Keighley and Skipton in addition to the staff of Hospitals and Homes.

(b) Infectious disease cases are referred by the General Medical Practitioner direct or through the Health Department to Leeds Road, Bradford, or Morton Banks, Keighley. We are indebted to Doctors Beach and Barker, the Consultant Physicians, and Matrons and staff of these hospitals for their continued assistance.

(c) Chronic sick (usually elderly persons) are admitted variously to Raikeswood, Skipton; St. John's, Keighley; Thornton View, Bradford; Stony Ridge, Shipley; or Calverley, Pudsey; through the respective Hospital Management Committees of Bradford 'B' and Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Groups.

(d) Infirm aged were accommodated in County Welfare Homes at Thornton View, Clayton; The Shroggs, Steeton; Hillworth Lodge, Keighley; and 'Woodville', Keighley.

(e) Cases of mental and nervous disorder are admitted either to High Royds or Scafebor Park. An Alcoholic Unit under Dr. O'Brien and an Adolescent Unit under Dr. Berg have been opened at Scafebor Park.

There is a rapid increase in the demand on Health Visitors to determine priorities for admission of elderly patients. Early warning of discharge enables the Health Visitors to determine the needs of the patient about to leave hospital.

AMBULANCES

Shipley and Baildon

The Ambulance Depot is sited in Dockfield Road, Shipley. I am indebted to the County Ambulance Officer for the following report on the Service for the year 1965:-

1. Patients

(a)	Admissions	1,202
(b)	Discharges	648
(c)	Transfers	415
(d)	Out-patients	10,808
(e)	Accident Patients	297

2. Analysis of Patients

(a)	Stretcher	1,848
(b)	Sitting	11,522
(c)	Emergency	541

3. Bingley Hospital

Attendances (Out-patients)	786
Discharges	86
Transfers to other hospital	97

THE CREMATORIUM, NAB WOOD, SHIPLEY

This is sited in Bingley Road, adjacent the chapel of the cemetery. As the table below shows, cremation has increased locally since 1955 and a considerable urban area around is served which includes Shipley, Bingley, Baildon, parts of Bradford, and farther afield. The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy are approved by the Home Office as Medical Referees, and the Clerk of the Council's Department, Town Hall, Shipley, attends legal formalities.

Cremations at Nab Wood

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Shipley	182	218	201	228	261	275	256	258	227
Division (4 UDCs)	350	432	488	465	505	509	506	510	525
Rest	478	376	407	395	382	426	444	453	443
Total	828	808	895	860	887	935	950	963	968

DAY NURSERIES

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire, provides accommodation for 50 children.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES FOR THE AGED

The National Assistance Act of 1962 empowered Local Authorities to provide meals and facilities for recreation for elderly persons, either directly or through voluntary agencies. Premises, staff and equipment, including furniture, may be made available by Local Authorities to voluntary agencies. The intention was to enable elderly persons to remain in their own homes and either reduce or avoid unnecessary stay in hospital or nursing home. This Act extended power of provision in directions already being explored in this area both by voluntary agencies and local authorities. The main features of provisions for the elderly have been discussed in previous Annual Reports: the ultimate aim being a comprehensive range of provisions from recreational facilities for the healthy aged to the highly specialised equipment of curative and preventive medicine should ill health supervene. It is obvious that improved housing provisions will be needed to replace obsolete sub-standard premises nowadays forcedly occupied by so many elderly persons.

Shipley

Mr. D.L. Stewart supplied the following information on the Shipley Havens:-

The Central Haven is open on week days, the others weekly. There is an active Committee representing the varying social interests in the town which contribute to the many activities of the Havens. Average weekly attendances at the Havens are very much the same as last year.

	<u>Attendances</u>	<u>Parcels sent out</u>	<u>Total teas</u>
Wrose	42	37	79
Saltaire	30	54	84
Salvation Army	36	24	60
Central and Windhill	40	26	66

Bingley

The Secretary, Mrs. S. Binns, reported at the Annual General Meeting held on the 23rd November, 1965, as follows:-

A total of 292 members were enrolled. Crossflatts had 105 members and lost 7. An increased number were enrolled owing to the reduction of

ladies' age limit to 60. Mr. Midgley reports a successful year and a sound financial position. Officers appointed were the same plus two Vice-Chairmen, Councillors Cowling and Marshall. Eldwick had 90 members and lost 4. Mrs. Taylor reports a successful year and sound financial position. She recorded the loss of their President's wife, Mrs. Craven, with regret. Officers all re-appointed with the exception of their Treasurer, Mrs. Hobbs. Mrs. Muggleston was elected. Myrtle Park had 97 members and lost 4. Mrs. Binns reports a successful year, £33 being overspent owing to the payment of the previous year's half day trip being paid after the last year end. She recorded with regret, the death of their Chairman's husband, Mr. Allison. Officers as before with the exception of Mrs. Sharp as Social Secretary. Mrs. Leach was elected.

From observations of these reports it would appear that members of the Centres have a very happy time and everything possible is done for their enjoyment. We are very grateful to all the other voluntary organisations for the work they do to help old people who cannot attend Centres.

Mrs. Atkinson reports that the Women's Voluntary Service served 5,597 meals during the year, an increase on last year of 365. She also has been instrumental in getting the service going at Denholme. There is great difficulty in finding provision for meals out of school term in Bingley. Mr. Cropper has been made Treasurer of the Meals on Wheels Sub-Committee.

Baildon

Mrs. C. Tennant, the Secretary, supplied the following information:-

Throughout the year under review all the normal activities of the Association have been carried on with sustained vigour.

The Meals on Wheels Service organised by Mrs. Cooper has continued to work very smoothly and efficiently. In spite of all the hazards of weather and other difficulties inseparable from a service of this description 84 meals have regularly been taken out each week to elderly people, including a special Christmas dinner. The fact that up to January 1st, this year 14,558 meals have been delivered since the inception of the scheme in April 1961 not only indicates the continued success of the service but also illustrates the unbounded enthusiasm of the helpers connected with it. These results could not have been achieved without the co-operation of the organisations who have been good enough to supply the meals for the service and we would record our thanks to Messrs. Peter Merchant Ltd., Messrs. C.F. Taylor Ltd., Messrs. W.P. Butterfield Ltd., and the Supervisors and Staffs of the Canteens involved.

The Social Committee who have been responsible for the running of the Havens at Towngate and Charlestown have this year seen the opening of an additional Haven to serve the Coach Road area. Consideration had been given to this project for some considerable time and our thanks are due to the Vicar and Curate in Charge who, when approached, readily granted the necessary facilities for holding the Haven in St. Hugh's Mission Church. Being fortunate in recruiting a small band of helpers the Haven was officially opened by Mrs. F.J. Reddiough on March 3rd. At the three Havens approximately 75 elderly people have joined in the activities provided each week throughout the year. The Committee have organised coach trips and visits to the Pantomime and other Shows and the 8 day holiday tour which this year was based on Brighton. The informal Service conducted regularly in each Haven by the Baildon Ministers and the Annual Carol Services held in December have again been enjoyed and appreciated. The Annual Party was held on December 11th, when approximately 120 people were entertained to tea and a splendid entertainment, in addition to which over 70 teas were taken out to persons who through illness or infirmity were unable to be present. The Committee are very appreciative of the kindness of the Teachers and Scholars of Sandals, Greencliffe and Tong Park Schools for Harvest gifts and also to all other organisations who have provided entertainment to the members. The members of all three Havens have, of their own desire, again shown in a practical manner their appreciation of the facilities afforded them by raising various sums of money for the Association's funds.

The members of the Visitation Committee have throughout the year continued the regular visiting of the sick, infirm and lonely aged people in their own homes, thus maintaining this most fundamental and vital part of the Association's activities. At the present time some 51 persons are being regularly visited in addition to which contact is maintained with a number of people who are now permanent residents in homes or hospitals. We can once more repeat that we believe this service to be of untold value in alleviating loneliness and helping with the many problems which beset the aged and infirm people many of whom are confined to the home. The Annual Outing for the sick and infirm people organised by the Committee took place on June 30th when a good number of people were taken in private cars for a run in the country and entertained to tea in Harrogate. The pleasure given by this outing to the people who are normally housebound can well be imagined and our thanks are due to the owners of the cars, the drivers and all who helped to make the outing possible. The Visitation Committee again arranged a very successful Bring and Buy Sale which resulted in a substantial amount being raised for the Association's funds.

The Annual Flag Day was held in July and proved very successful. Thanks were conveyed by the Chairman to the members of the Council and other Officers and helpers who rendered ready co-operation.

This old and well established voluntary organisation provides a wide range of social activities at the Mechanics Institute in the interests of the community with natural emphasis on the well being of the elderly. Visitation of the infirm and sick in their own home is undertaken by members and the active lady members of the Association interesting themselves in occupational therapy.

A Meals on Wheels Scheme has been started providing two meals weekly and extension and further progress is anticipated.

NURSING AND ANCILLARY SERVICES FOR THE AGED

In the normal course of her duties the District Nurse, for a major part, attends to the well being of the aged and infirm during illness. The Health Visitor links up with her in socio-medical problems and also contacts other social workers in this sphere. Through the Divisional Welfare Officer hostel accommodation is made available for the elderly at the following homes:-

- (1) Thornton View, Bradford
- (2) The Shroggs, Steeton
- (3) Hillworth Lodge, Keighley
- (4) 'Woodville', Keighley
- (5) 'Crow Trees', Rawdon
- (6) Burley Hall

Additional hostel provisions for aged persons in this area have been erected and are due to open in 1966 (1) at Cottingley, Bingley, where modern accommodation has been provided for 35 elderly persons (2) similar provisions at Windhill, Shipley.

Chronic sick accommodation is provided at:-

- (1) Calverley, Bradford
- (2) Stoney Ridge, Shipley
- (3) Heaton Royds, Shipley
- (4) St. John's, Keighley
- (5) Thornton View, Bradford
- (6) Raikeswood, Skipton

Systemic illness may be cared for in the General Hospital Service at the large hospitals of the Bradford 'A' or Keighley Groups. Senile cases with associated mental disturbance are nursed at The Park, Rooley Lane, High Royds Hospital, or Scalbor Park, Burley. Convalescent facilities and Nursing Homes are also provided for the service of

elderly persons either through Hospital Management Committee or Local Health Authority.

(Refer to later parts of the Report for Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Help).

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The County Council's scheme approved by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service Act, 1946, provides free chiropody for elderly persons, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped.

The services are administered directly from the office of the Divisional Medical Officer on behalf of the County Council. In Shipley, Baildon, Denholme and Wilsden, clinic premises are used being either owned or leased by the local health authority. In Bingley and Cullingworth previous arrangements held whereby patients who attended the surgeries of approved Chiropodists continued so to do.

All the Chiropodists who serve the County in this Division were on an approved list accepted by the Medical Officer on behalf of the County Council and the voluntary organisations who originally helped administer the service. No full-time Chiropodists have been or are employed and the officers used undertake work on a sessional basis. A reference to tables appended below gives some indication of the scope of the Service. Evaluation of the relief afforded elderly people and the help given them in pursuing every day activities is difficult to over-estimate, for disabilities of the foot are very frequently the culmination of neglect earlier in life and failure on the part of the community to provide and practise preventive chiropody in youth. Rapid development of the Chiropody Service as part of the national health has been as in the case of the Home Help Service, an invaluable contribution to domiciliary care and general well being.

Chiropody Treatment, 1965

District	Number of patients treated			Number of treatments given		
	Domiciliary Clinics, Total etc.			Domiciliary Clinics, Total etc.		
SHIPLEY and						
BAILDON	220	608	828	1,319	3,779	5,098
BINGLEY	165	524	689	892	2,595	3,487
DENHOLME	37	93	130	158	333	491
	<u>422</u>	<u>1,225</u>	<u>1,647</u>	<u>2,369</u>	<u>6,707</u>	<u>9,076</u>

	<u>Patients treated</u>	<u>No. of treatments</u>
Persons of pensionable age	1,624	8,915
Physically handicapped	23	161
Expectant mothers	-	-

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE

Carefully selected Marriage Guidance Counsellors give advice on preparation for marriage, and the guiding principles recognise that a successful foundation for marriage is vital for both a happy family life and the welfare of society.

Apart from individual cases interviewed and personal consultations, considerable educational work is undertaken locally among women's gatherings, mixed adult groups, youth groups, grammar school groups, and other associations.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

From the statistics shown on the appended Returns it will be observed that although the individual number of patients who attended the Clinic during the year is less than those of 1964 the numbers of both new patients and patients attending for check-up visits has increased; a very busy and satisfactory year's work has been achieved by both Medical and Clerical Staff.

The Pill is proving more and more popular, and several local Doctors in the district are referring patients especially for this form of contraception.

A new development in the Family Planning Association is the setting up of special clinic sessions for the fitting of the Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device by our Doctors who have received special training in this field. At present we are unable to offer this service in Shipley due to lack of Clinic facilities, so we are referring our patients to the Bradford I.U.D. Clinic and the demand is increasing steadily. May we hope that in the not too distant future we shall be able to have our own sessions in Shipley.

There have been few staff changes during the year; Dr. Shimmin transferred to Leeds Clinic on her removal to that district and in her place we have appointed Dr. Joan Kirkland of Otley. Two new nurses have been trained and appointed, and we welcome two more helpers on the clerical side.

SHIPLEY & DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION BRANCH RETURN

January 1st to December 31st, 1965

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
No. of Sessions	96	90
No. of New Patients	331	293
No. of Transferred Patients	71	60
No. of check visits	1,616	1,525
No. attending for supplies only	473	542
No. of Individual patients who sought advice	734	1,035
Total No. of attendances	3,108	3,395
Patients using Oral Contraceptives	47	38
Cytological Smears	327	199
Referred by Family Doctor	54	40
Pre-marital Brides who came for advice	88	61

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman meets as required and reviews both cases and policy. Meetings are well attended by representatives of the County Welfare, Education and Children's Departments of the National Assistance Board, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and other voluntary organisations. Officers of the local authority's Health and Housing Departments also attend. Two meetings were held at Shipley Town Hall during the year.

(a) Number of Problem Families	67
(b) New cases added to the list during the year	10
(c) Cases removed from the district	2
(d) Cases taken off the list	3
(e) Number of rent guarantee cases	5

HOME SAFETY

For several years three Home Safety Committees composed of voluntary persons representing Bingley and Denholme, Baildon, and Shipley respectively have functioned in this area. Meetings are well attended and keen and interesting discussions arise, while the local members have been most helpful in promoting interest in the subject. Meetings are held at two-monthly intervals, the Shipley Committee in

the Town Hall, the Baildon Committee in the Council Chamber, and the Bingley Committee at Myrtle Park Clinic. Each Committee is linked with Ro.S.P.A. and is represented at the Annual Conference and the Northern Region Conferences.

It is regrettable how unaffected and even unaware many people are of the great toll of death, suffering and disability inflicted by wholly preventable home accidents. Ro.S.P.A. for many years now have campaigned both nationally and locally drawing attention to the facts without however any apparent diminution in the figures. This does not mean that good has not emerged: it may simply be that a rising trend has been reduced. Experts in each field of the subject, for example electricity, gas and fire services, have given of their advice and service; manufacturers and business firms sacrificed time and money co-operating. Each aspect of the subject has been studied, for example age groups that are prone, the various types of housing difficulties contributing to accidents, the dangers of falls, burns and fires. There remains wide public indifference until the individual is immediately affected in his or her own home.

In this area, the local Home Safety Committee have striven to redress this indifference and have emphasised the importance of educating youth in the common dangers arising in the average home.

Shipley

Mrs. Brayshaw was Secretary of the Association until September when Mrs. Chappell succeeded. Among activities undertaken during the year (apart from the two-monthly meetings) were a course of first aid classes to an invited audience. Included in this Course was a demonstration of mouth to mouth resuscitation by an Officer of the County Ambulance Service. An illustrative film was also exhibited, the Demonstration being under the auspices of the B.R.C.S.

During the month of September, in connection with National Fire Prevention Week, Shipley and Baildon Home Safety Committees jointly held a Fire Prevention Exhibition. It was staged at the Shipley Institute of Further Education, Exhibition Road, Saltaire, and was open in the mornings, afternoons and evenings of the 18th and 19th September.

A skilfully devised series of exhibitions designed by the West Riding County Fire Service aimed at bringing home to the public the importance of fire prevention both in the home and in industry.

Head Teachers in Shipley and Baildon schools were circularized with details of the exhibition and invited to bring parties of children with the assurance that the exhibition was as suitable for children as for adults.

Baildon Mrs. Edwards reports:-

During the year the usual 6 bi-monthly meetings were held, on the whole well attended.

A film show 'put on' by the Fire Service at Towngate Rooms in February was very well attended, mainly by Scouts and Guides. A speaker addressed an audience of Townswomen's Guild on the general topic of Home Safety, the same month.

In spite of quite an amount of preliminary effort it was found impossible to hold an exhibition proposed to take place in the Spring owing to lack of accommodation. Eventually it was possible to collaborate with Shipley H.S. Committee and an exhibition was held at Saltaire Institute of Further Education in October, the theme being 'Keep Fire Safely in its Place'. The main attraction was a large exhibit loaned by the County Fire Service. Publicity was given through the Press, both by advertisement and 'write up' in the editorial section. Posters were displayed, and many organisations and schools circularised but attendance was disappointingly small.

At about the same period a poster competition on the same theme, Fire Prevention, was organised in schools. This was very successful, and attracted 201 entries. We awarded prizes to the value of £21 10s. 0d.

A delegate attended the National Congress, and a representative was at 3 out of 4 Yorkshire Federation meetings. Support was given to the various Ro.S.P.A. campaigns held during the year, posters being displayed and leaflets distributed via libraries, women's organisations, doctors' waiting rooms and post offices.

Bingley and Denholme

The activities of the above Committee have been varied to cover all sections of the community vulnerable to accidents. Bi-monthly meetings have been held throughout the year and have been well attended by members, who have shown enthusiasm for the activities undertaken.

A Challenge Cup competition was held, the entries being either a poem or song. 11 schools participated in this and the Cup was won by Crossflatts Junior School. Prizes to the value of £20 10s. 6d. were awarded.

The Committee were also asked to participate in local galas at Bingley, Crossflatts and Denholme. A mobile float joined processions and was seen by large sections of the local community, the theme of the year being 'Lock Up All Poisons'. Three Shields were presented by the Home Safety Committee to the Local Gala

Committees for annual awards in the fancy dress section.

Leaflets were distributed to the aged by committee members who attend Havens and Centres, and also information for the safety of the blind was sent to Blind Welfare Workers.

One of the major events during the year was the three day exhibition held in the Fire Prevention Week in October. This exhibition was supplied by the West Riding County Fire Service and organised by the Fire Prevention Officer. It was held in the Bingley Library exhibition room and was visited by over 800 people.

A representative from this Committee has also attended meetings of the North Eastern Area Group Home Safety Committee and has given detailed reports.

SUMMARY OF ROAD ACCIDENT STATISTICS

for SHIPLEY - 1965 (comparative)

	1965	1964	1963
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	347	389	344
Fatal	4	6	3
Serious injury	28	43	38
Slight injury	86	91	86
Without injury	192	197	169
Dogs	37	52	48

Number of persons killed or injured

a. Killed	4	7	3
b. Seriously injured	31	55	43
c. Slightly injured	100	113	117

Classified

	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
Pedestrians	3	10	24	3	16	34	2	22	23
Pedal cyclists	-	2	6	-	4	6	-	1	10
Mopeds and scooters	-	2	2	-	5	8	-	-	5
Motor cyclists	-	4	18	1	5	13	-	3	13
Pillion - scooters	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	2
- motor cycles	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	1	2
Sidecar passengers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drivers - car or taxi	-	6	18	-	10	16	-	9	23
- other vehicles	1	1	6	1	4	8	-	-	7
Passenger - P.S.V.	-	-	9	-	-	4	1	-	7
- other vehicles	-	6	13	2	8	20	-	7	24

Children under 15 years (included above)

Pedestrians	1	3	12	-	2	19	-	14	8
Pedal cyclists	-	-	2	-	4	3	-	1	5
Passengers	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	6
Pillion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Accident occurrence times

Peak accident times were:-

5 p.m. to 6 p.m.	(32)
4 p.m. to 5 p.m.	(29)
11 p.m. to 12 p.m.	(28)

Once again Saturdays and Fridays were the worst days for accidents (85 and 53 respectively)

<u>Causes (attributed)</u>	1965	1964	1963
Drivers and cyclists	194	247	212
Pedestrians	32	47	39
Passengers	7	1	5
Dogs	40	55	50
Obstructions	1	1	-
Vehicle defects	7	7	3
Roads	13	9	11
Weather	28	12	13
Cause not traced/other factors	25	10	11

Pedestrian crossings

Light controlled	1	1	2
'Zebra'	2	10	4

Road Surface Conditions

Dry	153
Wet	112
Snow or ice	39
Not known	6

Speed Limit

30 m.p.h. restriction	290
40 m.p.h. restriction	14
No speed limit	6

* Junction and type of control

'T'	53	152	140
'Y'	6	14	10
Cross roads	18	59	57
Roundabouts	1	21	7
Police or authorised person	-	1	2
Traffic lights	8	24	27
Halt sign	7	12	10
Slow sign	1	3	-

* Personal injury accidents only for 1965.

RECUPERATIVE HOME TREATMENT

There are two Recuperative Homes for mothers and children in need of rest and a change of air who cannot leave their young children behind. Seven Homes are available for the school and pre-school child. There are 11 Recuperative Homes for adults. Fourteen cases were admitted during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

This is designed to help persons who, suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged or physically handicapped living in insanitary conditions, are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from others proper care and attention.

Under the original Act, application was submitted to a Magistrate's Court for removal of such persons, but later an accelerated procedure was introduced whereby application can be made to a Justice of the Peace in an emergency. It was not necessary to utilize this Section during the year, alternative provisions being secured for the few cases that came under consideration.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

This is administered by the Divisional Welfare Officer and his staff whose office is opposite the Town Hall in Kirkgate, Shipley.

The Medical Officer of Health is, however, notified on Form B.D.8 of certain blind persons, and the Health Visitors enabled to contact cases where advice (for example, on cataract) is appropriate. The Department also arranged transport and assistance for blind persons to visit the Consultant Ophthalmologist.

A number of physically handicapped persons are included in the provision of chiropody and others associated with voluntary services such as Meals on Wheels. The Welfare Officer notifies the Divisional Medical Officer as new cases are added to the list of handicapped persons. Visits are mutually arranged by the Divisional Welfare Officer and the Divisional Medical Officer to welfare homes within the Division.

LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory Service is a free service within the National Health Service designed to assist in the diagnosis, prevention and control of infection. The work is essentially micro-biological and the only other pathological investigations

undertaken are those associated with bacteriological and biological problems. Specimens may be submitted by Doctors, Veterinary Surgeons, Dentists, persons acting on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health such as Health Inspectors and Health Visitors, or representatives of official Bodies. Specimens cannot be accepted from private persons. Routine specimens examined fall under two main headings - (a) medical and (b) sanitary.

(a) Medical

A comprehensive service is offered for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of bacteriological, viral and mycotic infections. Each laboratory can call in the services of a reference laboratory and reference experts whenever a wider knowledge of specialised examination is advisable.

(b) Sanitary Specimens

This work includes bacteriological examination of water, milk, artificial cream, meat, egg products and shellfish. The service usually examines material as offered to the consumer but it also examines specimens taken on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health at any stage of production. With some foods such as artificial cream proper control can only be secured in this way. Many imported foods are sampled at port of entry.

The above extract from the Guide to the Public Health Laboratory Service indicates the fundamental importance of this service to the local Health Department.

The Public Health Laboratory in Bradford provided full facilities as outlined above. Collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens were both comprehensive and expeditious. A daily service was maintained by a courier from the Department which minimised delay and preliminary telephoned reports from the bacteriologist facilitated investigation in the field. Other advantages were the shorter exclusion of children from school and persons from work and early action in the prevention of infection. Dr. Smith and his staff have given valuable advice and help throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations

	<u>Faeces</u>	<u>Urine</u>	<u>Swabs</u>		<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
			<u>Nose</u>	<u>Throat</u>		
Shipley						
Positive	40	3	2	2	-	47
Negative	188	16	19	22	4	249
Bingley						
Positive	35	-	-	-	-	35
Negative	97	2	-	3	2	104
Baildon						
Positive	1	-	-	-	-	1
Negative	38	5	1	1	-	45
Denholme						
Positive	19	-	-	-	-	19
Negative	32	-	-	-	-	32
Division						
Positive	95	3	2	2	-	102
Negative	355	23	20	26	6	430
Total number of specimens examined in the Division						532

CARE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE

Following discharge of the patient from hospital, local authority help is most frequently sought as a supportive service to the family doctor by way of home care or convalescence. The District Nurse has available a substantial range of equipment classified as nursing aids, for example, special beds, wheel chairs, chains and pulleys, commodes, and walking aids. In 1965 476 items of equipment as nursing aids were issued on loan. Prospective discharge of the patient is provided by the Hospital Almoner who advises the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerical staff by telephone and or letter. One Health Visitor maintains liaison with the Consultant Physician at his out-patient departments at Bradford hospitals, and a Consultant advises the Health Visitor on the discharge of diabetic cases from the appropriate clinic.

The laundry service for incontinent patients provides sheets, draw sheets, pyjamas, nightdresses. The District Nurse notifies the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerk where service is required and gives an indication of requirements. Collection and delivery of soiled or clean laundry respectively is arranged on Tuesdays and Fridays and the laundry packed on the previous day for collection by van on the following morning. Clean laundry is delivered and the soiled laundry, packed in disposable bags, transferred to Thornton View where the laundry service proper is initiated. During the year service was given to the following cases :-

Shipley 39
Bingley 24

Baildon 21
Denholme 3

Division 87

New cases during the year 67 Cases discontinued 55

DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

In 1965 the local Health Authority provided a Day and Night Nursing Service for the following types of patient:-

- (a) Patients suffering from carcinoma usually of a terminal nature.
- (b) Patients suffering from other forms of chronic illness in respect of which financial responsibility is accepted by the West Riding County Council.

The Scheme was intended to meet the needs of patients for short periods during terminal illness or other exceptional circumstances.

Many relatives prefer to help nurse the patient themselves for varying reasons. Nevertheless, when illness is protracted, additional help is sometimes a necessity and this service covers such need.

Women with some nursing experience are employed on a part-time basis and auxiliary workers are the nucleus of what is an expanding service. They are willing to cover cases at short notice, which is essential in this type of work.

During 1965 14 cancer cases and 19 other cases were covered.

HEALTH EDUCATION

An important report is issued by the Ministry through the Central Health Services Council Joint Committee on Health Education. Anyone who desires to show an interest in this subject would be well advised to consult the original document. Some salient considerations and recommendations are mentioned below. The report indicates that traditionally Health Education concerned itself with information and advice about factors promoting physical health such as fresh and clean air, hygiene and exercising. Increasingly it has covered advice on such subjects as mental health, sex education, marriage guidance, family and social problems, which play a part in determining health or disease. In the wider sense there is hardly any aspect of health which can be excluded from the ambit of health education and this view is adopted in the definition of health adopted by the World Health Organisation, namely the state of complete physical, mental and social well being, and not simply an absence of disease or infection.

The contribution which Health Education should make to health has four main sub-divisions :-

1. Advice about specific preventive measures such as vaccination and immunisation, needing individual co-operation on a limited number of occasions.
2. Inculcation of habits and attitudes promoting health and preventing disease, for example, refraining from smoking; washing hands after visits to the lavatory; preventing overweight; taking exercise; the complex task of bringing up children.
3. Education to understand the need for community health measures, for example clean air, good housing, full yet responsible use of all the available health services.
4. Education to seek advice from the doctor at an early stage for certain conditions.

Among the list of recommendations it is indicated that Health Education must do more than provide information. Social services should be used to determine where the need for Health Education exists and provide guidance about the planning of a programme and the measurement of its results. There should be enquiry into the factors influencing mothers and the way they bring up their children. Study should also be undertaken into the health knowledge, practices and attitudes of men and women between the ages of 35 and 50.

High priority should continue to be given to the health education of mothers. A truer understanding of cancer and methods for early detection is needed. Dental health should be promoted as part of general health education. Health Education should persevere in educating the public about suitable types of footwear. There is need for a continued campaign on the current policy on mental illness. More education is needed about the emotional needs of parents and children. Accident prevention, noise prevention, clean air, fluoridation and social and food hygiene are topics on which there is a constant need to awaken public conscience. The managerial and workers side of industry and commerce should be encouraged to give more education on prevention of illness and accidents. The health education of immigrants should receive continuing special attention. More education is needed to discourage over-eating and healthy use of leisure at all ages, with special attention to middle aged men.

The above are a few of the more important recommendations made by this Committee which merit the attention of responsible citizens.

All members of the Public Health staff are by nature of their profession health educators. For example, when a District Nursing Sister washes her hands in a home before carrying out a procedure, she is demonstrating health education. When a Public Health Inspector visits a food shop to advise workers in the handling of food, he also acts as a health educator. Health education may be directed at a person, a group or a community and the media used must vary for each need. The correct approach is difficult to estimate, but without doubt each method has its value.

Health education to the mass is probably most difficult because unless a problem becomes a personal one, society on the whole tends to ignore a specific message.

During the Smoking and Health campaign in January to March, 1965, posters were issued to schools, youth clubs and factories.

Health education was undertaken by the Health Visitors in schools and clinics. Mothercraft talks have been given to expectant mothers

and these talks take place weekly throughout the year. It is perhaps worthy to note that these talks to this group is very worth while as the expectant mother is receptive and anxious to absorb any knowledge which may be of value to the upbringing of the child.

Many members of the staff have given talks to voluntary organisations within the division. Members of the staff also serve on Home Safety, Road and Old Peoples Welfare Committees and were actively engaged in the health educational projects which these committees undertook from time to time.

The media used in health education vary and include posters, leaflets, displays, the use of flannelgraphs and of sound films.

Appended is a typical Health Visitor's programme for health education in 1965

A Health Visitor's Programme
in Health Education, 1965.

Salt Grammar School

- 15. 1.65 Local Authority Health Services.
- 22. 1.65 Tuberculosis and B.C.G.

Somerset House Relaxation Classes

- 19. 1.65 Artificial Feeding
- 9. 2.65 Film 'Jenny Comes Home'
- 11. 5.65 Artificial Feeding
Care of the newly born.
- 18. 5.65 Film 'Tailored for Timothy'
Physical development.
- 15. 6.65 Weaning of Infants.
- 23. 6.65 Film - Normal Birth - Bingley Clinic
- 5.10.65 Food Values, Diet on Pregnancy.
- 12.10.65 Film - 'Brother for Susan'.
Artificial feeding.
- 2.11.65 Film - 'Terrible 2's and 3's'.
Mental Development.

Mothers Union, Windhill

Experiences in my Career.

Course of 10 Talks on Every Day Nursing for Duke of Edinburgh Gold Award. From October - December 1965.

Saltaire Secondary School

Course of Talks on Mothercraft.

- 12.10.65 Ante-natal care.
Baby at birth.
Birth of a baby. Film - 'Brother for Susan'.
19.10.65 Feeding - Breast and Artificial.
Making up and demonstrating feed.
2.11.65 Bathing baby - demonstration.
Clothing - cots - prams.
9.11.65 Physical, mental, emotional development.
16.11.65 Local Authority Health Services.
Film - 'Make the Best of Yourself'.
23.11.65 Visit to Day Nursery (half the children)
14.12.65 Visit to Day Nursery (second half, 11 children)

HOME HELP SERVICE

1. This is essentially a supportive service with special emphasis on care of the aged.

2. Help may be provided for the mother during confinement in the home, or indeed when she is in hospital or maternity home and when family care is needed during her absence.

3. In cases of special disability, for example, acute illness or tuberculosis.

4. The Home Help may also be used in problem families for rehabilitation; the balance of family life may be preserved and fostered by adequate and prompt after-care service well adjusted to the individual family or patient.

The social need is pronounced particularly in industrial areas with large "vulnerable" age groups (e.g. expectant mothers, young children, aged persons). Again, the tradition in these parts has always been for a large number of married women to work and this has increased with modern trends. Indeed, the percentage of women workers must be one of the highest in Great Britain. It is not surprising, therefore, that as in previous years the uptake of Home Helps exceeded allocation, and indeed service was only maintained by means of supplementary help generously provided from the County pool at each quarter of the year.

Approximately 50% of the new requests for Home Helps were received from general practitioners; either for short-term help in cases of

acute illness or injury, or for long-term help for elderly and infirm patients. The other 50% comprised calls received from Hospital Almoners, the National Assistance Board, Mental Welfare Officers, Social Workers, relatives of aged people living alone, and expectant mothers.

The policy of providing the services of Home Helps for new patients or for patients being discharged from hospital, with the minimum of delay, has been much appreciated by general practitioners and hospital almoners as well as by the patients themselves.

The number of aged and maternity cases, as against the previous year, was similar but chronic sick increased and acute cases decreased appreciably.

There has been no real shortage of applicants for employment but often there has been difficulty in acquiring staff suitable for the duties required.

A mobile supervisor would certainly improve the standard of the service. Not only for checking the standard of work and time keeping, but a knowledge of personalities when allocating work would ensure a happier and often more productive relationship between patient and home help. In addition, this could possibly decrease turnover of staff, misfits could be adjusted before distressing situations arose. Under the present system patients are known to Health Visitors but clerical staff know only the home help - some of them hardly at all because they are only seen when they have occasion to come into the office with queries or complaints. Another great advantage would be to release Health Visitors' time for other perhaps more important duties.

CASES PROVIDED WITH HOME HELPS

Divisional Figures

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Hours Employed</u>	<u>%</u>
Aged	742	77.5	114,303	83.0
Chronic Sick	101	10.5	18,178	13.2
Maternity	53	5.5	1,567	1.1
Others	62	6.5	3,666	2.7
	<u>958</u>		<u>137,714</u>	

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

- A. In Shipley 310 cases of Infectious Disease were notified, 218 of these being due to Measles. Measles continues to be mild in character with few complications which can readily be controlled by the exercise of anti biotics. The most serious risk is the occasional case of encephalitis as a sequela. As mentioned in last year's Annual Report the M.R.C. work has been concluded but although the vaccine may be obtained through General Medical Practitioners, no national scheme of control has yet been inaugurated.

The remaining infections were distributed as follows: 53 cases of pneumonia, 23 scarlet fever, 11 sonne dysentery, 2 whooping cough, 2 erysipelas and 1 salmonella typhimurium infection.

- B. Bingley. There were 247 cases of Infectious Disease of which 202 were measles, 21 scarlet fever, 10 pneumonia, 7 sonne dysentery and 7 whooping cough.
- C. Baildon. There was a total of 179 infections of which 171 were measles, 5 pneumonia and 3 scarlet fever.
- D. Denholme. There were 163 cases distributed as follows: 111 cases of measles, 13 sonne dysentery, 14 scarlet fever, 12 pneumonia, 10 whooping cough, 2 paratyphoid B and 1 salmonella panama.

As expected the incidence of measles was highest in the first and second quarters of the year although in Denholme the maximum prevalence occurred in the third quarter. Scarlet fever occurred mainly in the last quarter. The other infections were fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

SMALLPOX

A suspected case of smallpox in a Pakistani boy of 16 who had arrived at London Airport from Delhi via Moscow and travelled to Leeds by taxi, was admitted to Seacroft Hospital and later to the Smallpox Hospital, Batley. The diagnosis was not confirmed. Contacts were kept under surveillance for the appropriate period until the final evidence was forthcoming.

TYPHOID

The report of the Governmental Committee on the enquiry into the Aberdeen outbreak became available at the end of 1964 and the articles indicted were contaminated cans of corned beef where

unchlorinated river water had been used for cooling sterilised cans. The Committee's recommendations were set out in detail and overseas suppliers given a detailed statement of hygienic requirements for the production of meat and its products. Staff engaged overseas on meat inspection have been augmented. An exhaustive enquiry with detailed recommendations can be studied in the Governmental report on the subject.

In January 1965 there was an alert from a case of typhoid isolated in Huddersfield and in February contacts from a case on a P & O liner were under surveillance. In February also a case of typhoid fever occurred in Bradford and contacts of the case in this Division were kept under surveillance. Further alerts occurred from cases arising in the month of August in Sheffield and Huddersfield County Boroughs. Further cases occurring in Bognor Regis gave rise to local contacts in this Division but proved to be free from infection. In November another case of typhoid was notified of a Pakistani girl in Huddersfield County Borough.

PARATYPHOID B

An outbreak of Paratyphoid B infection in the Fylde area of Lancashire was conveyed by untreated milk from a milk cow excreting the organism. 200 gallons of milk per day produced on a farm supplied 4 caravan sites. Milk infection was confirmed in all these sites and the adjacent County Borough of Blackpool where holiday residents were accommodated. General Practitioners in the area were warned of the outbreak, contacts remaining under observation and three persons were admitted to hospital, one as a suspect case proved negative to the isolation of the organism and two symptomless excretors were isolated. No secondary cases occurred in the Division.

A suspect case of paratyphoid within the Division was removed to hospital but investigation proved negative.

FOOD POISONING

A salmonella episode was reported in Bradford arising when a party of 29 women went to Welwyn Garden City on May 15th. All affected had taken a meal at the same restaurant and salmonella typhimurium was identified from specimens taken from certain patients. Three in the party lived in this area but all proved negative.

Salmonella panama was isolated from a case of frequent diarrhoea with abdominal pain, of six days' duration and sudden onset in a married woman who had eaten a meat pie. Unfortunately none of the pie was available for checking with the organism isolated from the case.

A case of salmonella typhimurium in a child of one produced a two day illness with diarrhoea. Other members of the family were affected but no organism was isolated nor was the original causal food identified.

COXSACKIE INFECTION

Coxsackie virus A9 was isolated from a child of 12 suffering from acute enteritis.

DYSENTERY

Flexner dysentery was isolated in 6 cases in a family of 10. It first affected a boy of 10, then a child of 2, followed by mother and 3 other members of the family. The dates of infection and incubation period suggested a person-to-person spread rather than a particular food.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications of tuberculosis are continuing to decline, but again, of the 15 respiratory notifications 4 had quite extensive lesions with positive sputum when diagnosed. All responded to anti-tuberculous drugs, becoming negative after commencing treatment. Two patients who continue to attend the clinic consistently produce positive sputa, one of whom is resistant to all known drugs.

There was no Mass Radiography Survey carried out in the area in 1965.

The Mantoux positive school leavers were again offered chest X-rays. None was found to have active disease. Those with very severe reactions were recalled for further follow up.

The employment of patients after treatment has usually presented little difficulty. The majority are able to return to their former place of employment. The Rehabilitation Employment Officer co-operates when requested to do so. Only one patient considered fit for work has so far been unable to secure suitable employment.

The visiting of newly notified cases and their contacts has again been undertaken by the Health Visitor working directly with the Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic. This ensures a better check on their attendance. She also visits all active cases and any others the Chest Physician requests.

The total number of attendances at the Chest Clinic fell during

the year which may be accounted for by the absence of a Mass Radiography Survey.

Total contacts attended	...	...	...	344
Total contacts attended for first time	...	...	...	239
B.C.G. vaccinations	...	...	...	86
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	
Total attendances	2031	1806	1688	
Total new attendances				671

Notifications

<u>District</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Baildon	-	-	-	-	-
Bingley	3	-	-	1	4
Denholme	1	-	-	-	1
Shipley	10	1	-	1	12
	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>

Numbers on Register

<u>District</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Baildon	37	19	1	1	58
Bingley	48	28	-	3	79
Denholme	8	1	2	3	14
Shipley	100	41	4	4	149
	<u>193</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>300</u>

VENEREAL DISEASE

Venereal diseases remain a serious problem and there appears to be a world wide increase in the number of cases. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his 1964 Report indicated that this was less in England and Wales than about a dozen other countries included in the charts giving evidence of the rising increase.

In this country naturally the highest concentration of cases occurs around sea ports and centres of importation of foreign labour. The presence of a nearby immigrant population gives concern, especially where a large body of men reside away from their womenfolk. The incidence, however, locally of venereal disease either in the

teenage group or among older persons both male and female has shown no considerable variation over the past few years. This applies to syphilis and gonorrhoea in the male and female and non-specific urethritis and other venereal infections.

The Medical Officer of Health is supplied with confidential information on the numbers of old and new cases which enables him to assess the position periodically. This of course does not cover undetected cases and a certain number who seek private sources of treatment.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS INFESTATION

For practical purposes this is principally a School Health problem, although occasional families exhibit infestation. The appropriate medicament is usually provided, and when facilities for cleansing of children and young persons are not present at home the work is undertaken at Clinics. Hitherto, we have utilized the services of the Disinfestation Centre at Bradford when adult and family groups are affected.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Local Authorities, under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, are required to arrange for the immunisation and vaccination of susceptible persons in their areas against Smallpox and Diphtheria. By direction, or with approval after application this may be extended to the control of any other disease. Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus and Tuberculosis lend themselves to prophylactic control by immunisation and have been added to the list in the West Riding administrative area. This involves the medical practitioner and the Health Department in a considerable range of preventive work and maintenance of personal records.

Hitherto, in immunisation against tuberculosis, doctors have had an option of using British Freeze Dried or Danish Liquid Vaccine. The advantage of the former relating to storage and distribution has now resulted in its general adoption.

VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION

Number of persons who completed a course of
vaccination or immunisation in 1965

	Born in the years						1951 /55	Totals
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956 /60		
DIPHTHERIA								
Primary	481	506	62	23	16	44	2	1,134
Reinforcing	-	-	3	1	50	584	-	638
WHOOPING COUGH	498	472	59	18	-	-	-	1,047

POLIO MYELITIS

Oral - 3rd dose	1,479
2 doses after 2 Salk	378
1 dose after 3 Salk	333

Age at date of vaccination

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 yrs. +	Totals
SHALLPOX								
Primary	19	239	79	22	6	5	6	376
Revaccination	-	-	2	2	2	12	46	64

Number of persons at 31st December, 1965, who had
then completed a course of vaccination, primary or other

	Born in the years						1951 /55	Totals
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956 /60		
DIPHTHERIA	481	919	915	832	851	4,151	3,649	11,798
WHOOPING COUGH	481	909	902	819	801	3,139	1,363	8,414

MENTAL HEALTH

During the year Mental Welfare Officers have been concerned with the admission to hospital of the following :-

Informal patients	102
Patients under detaining sections of the Act	<u>21</u> <u>123</u>

In addition arrangements were made for 7 short-stay patients on an informal basis.

Cases referred to Local Authority were as follows :-

From General Practitioners	54
From hospital for after-care	118
From out patients or day hospitals	33
From Police	8
From Local Education Authority	Nil
From other sources	<u>76</u> <u>289</u>

Out-patient Clinics

Salts Hospital. Dr. G.A. Dransfield. Thursday afternoon weekly.
69 new cases were seen at the clinic this year in addition to patients already attending.

Bingley Hospital. Dr. P.M.J. O'Brien. Tuesday morning fortnightly.
34 new cases were seen at the clinic this year in addition to patients already attending.

A Mental Welfare Officer is in attendance at both the clinics in order that any referrals may be made, as required by the Consultant.

In addition to the above clinics, patients from this division are attending the Consultant Psychiatrists Clinics at the Bradford Hospitals.

Training Centre

Patients from this area attend at Branshaw View, Keighley and Lindley House, Bradford.

32 subnormal patients from the Division attend Training Centres.

Number of mentally subnormal patients not attending Training Centre at the year end who were in full or part-time employment, or were suitably and adequately employed at home :-

Males 10

Females 13

Psychiatric Hospitals

High Royds Hospital, Menston serves this catchment area and in addition patients are admitted to Scalebor Park, Burley in Wharfedale.

Westwood Hospital and its associates serve as hospitals for admission for subnormal patients.

The Glen Social Club

The Glen Social Club, Shipley was opened in September, 1961. Since that date the Club has gone from strength to strength. It is held every Tuesday evening from 7 - 9, and a room is used at the Child Welfare Clinic, Somerset House. At the moment we have a membership of approximately 30, but the attendance is usually in the region of 20 each week.

The Club is run on purely informal lines and is in no way authoritarian. Both the Mental Welfare Officers attend and relatives have expressed appreciation in the fact that someone is interested in the patients and is able to keep contact.

There has over the years been a change in membership but a hard core of about 8 members remain with us and seem likely to do so; the Club appears to be the social highlight of the week for these people. A variety of members have used the Club as a "stepping stone" to wider spheres. It has been noted that a number of members have graduated to various social activities i.e. Women's Guilds, Labour Group, Church Societies.

The evenings have been varied and we hope entertaining. We have had the usual games evenings, quizzes, talks on a variety of subjects, and local people have come along to the Club with great enthusiasm to give lectures, show films and slides. The members have shown interest. For the ladies we were lucky to secure the services of a local hairdresser who came along to give a demonstration on hair and manicure with the members acting as models.

For the first time this year we held a dinner at the County Restaurant, Bradford when 36 members attended. This proved to be the highlight of the year's sessions. Visits to the pantomime, theatre outings and evening drives have been included this year.

An interesting insight into the members' view of the Club was provided by giving each member a sheet of paper which was headed with the question "Why do you come to the Club?". Members were asked to write their answers as fully as possible, and to return them the following week in the envelope provided. In this way contributors could offer their viewpoint anonymously. Without exception each member expressed appreciation of the company and companionship within the Club; some did so to the exclusion of any mention of the various Club activities. One member said that the Club had often been an oasis in a desert.

We have a room available for interview should any member wish to talk. We have also started group discussions which appear to progress. Members have come along to the Club at the request of Consultants, General Practitioners and the Mental Welfare Officers.

General Observations and Comments

It can be noted that the service has continued to expand. Excellent liaison has been maintained with the Psychiatric Hospitals and with the General Practitioners and other agencies.

Emphasis on care and after-care within the community plays an important part in the work of the Mental Welfare Officers over the year.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector
Mr. R. Walker

In January the tragic death of Mr. W. Farndale occurred. Mr. Farndale entered the Council's service on the 8th August, 1927, and was appointed Senior Public Health Inspector on the 26th November, 1946.

I was appointed your Senior Public Health Inspector in April and I commenced my duties on the 1st June, 1965. Other staff changes occurred during the year: Mr. R. Clark resigned to take up an appointment as Public Health Inspector to Baildon U.D.C. and his place was taken by Mr. F. Bilney who had been a student Public Health Inspector in Shipley but on qualifying was appointed District Public Health Inspector to Bingley U.D.C.

The year has been an extremely busy one, as the figures in the various sections of the report which follow will indicate. For part of the year the staff was below establishment and this aggravated some of the problems with which the department was confronted. We were unable to spend as much time on some of the aspects of our work as I should have liked; this was entirely due to the competing calls on the Inspectors' time, and a decision had to be taken as to what the priorities were going to be. In particular, very little work, apart from the investigation of accidents, was carried out in the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

I should like to express my appreciation for the assistance and co-operation which I received during the year from the staff of the Health Department, Officers in other departments and Members of the Council.

HOUSING

Clearance Programme

The rate of clearance of unfit houses continued at a steady tempo throughout the year, and at the end of the year the Council were ahead of their scheduled programme. The policy of purchasing houses by agreement has continued. In many cases the houses are purchased before the Clearance Area is declared. Generally speaking this procedure works reasonably well, and last year, certainly, there were less objectors than one would have expected had the more formal statutory procedures been adopted under the Housing Act 1957. No public enquiries, regarding the unfitness of houses included in Areas, etc., were held.

Since 1953 the number of back-to-back houses in the town has been reduced from 2574 to 1202. The following table gives the number of back-to-back and blind back houses in each of the five wards in the town at the 31st December, 1965.

Central	137
North	5
East	356
South	585
West	<u>119</u>
	<u>1202</u>

During the year 91 houses were demolished. 165 families comprising 409 persons were rehoused.

A number of individual houses had Closing Orders made on them during the year. There were two houses and two basement dwellings in this category; four families totalling 12 persons were rehoused.

Houses Closed - Section 17 Housing Act 1957 - 24, Belmont Crescent
30, Belmont Crescent

Part of House Closed - Section 18 Housing Act 1957
- 51A Bradford Road (Basement)
- 41A Salisbury St. (Basement)

Improvement Grants

During the year the Council authorised 45 Improvement Grants, made up of 28 Standard Grants and 17 Discretionary Grants. This makes a total of 509 grants approved, 258 Standard and 251 Discretionary, since the inception of the scheme.

In October the Ministry of Housing and Local Government arranged for a mobile exhibition to be on display in the town. The purpose of the exhibition was to show people how older houses could be improved by the provision of modern amenities, and with the minimal structural alterations. The exhibition provoked quite a lot of interest.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding has ceased to be an acute problem, and it is only on rare occasions that a case of statutory overcrowding is discovered. Close co-operation is maintained with the Housing Office and other sections of the department, so that all premises where overcrowding may exist are inspected.

On the 31st December, 1965, 90 families without separate housing accommodation were applicants for Council houses.

Housing Development
to 31st December, 1965

Private Builders

Since the war private builders have completed 800 dwellings and provided 74 housing units by conversion to flats; 112 have been constructed this year.

Post-War Housing Units provided by Council

New houses erected during the year - 152

Houses provided up to 31st December 1965 - Permanent	2,215
Conversion	<u>12</u>
	<u>2,227</u>

Housing Inspections, 1965

Number of houses inspected	690
Visits in respect of overcrowding	5
Houses in multiple occupation	10
Re-inspections	93
Removals to Council houses	4
Improvement Grants and Standard Grants	324

Housing Defects Remedied, 1965

Roofs repaired	32
Plastered walls repaired	50
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	71
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	36
Rain water pipes renewed	45
Chimneys and flues repaired	17
Miscellaneous defects remedied	85

The points which I made last year, explaining the reason for the figures in the above table being low, are still valid. These factors are:-

- (i) The Council's Clearance Programme, which is rapidly securing the demolition of the sub-standard houses in the town.
- (ii) The continuance and the success of the Improvement Grant Scheme.
- (iii) The rising proportion of owner/occupiers.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Food Hygiene

The following table indicates the number of inspections which have been made at the various types of food premises. This aspect of our work is an important one, and it is my opinion that good standards of hygiene can only be maintained if the Public Health Inspectors pay regular routine visits to all food premises. It is regrettable, therefore, that the number of inspections that have been carried out is minimal. Pressure of other duties has prevented the Public Health Inspectors from devoting as much time to this work as is desirable.

Nevertheless a reasonable measure of control has been exercised, and generally speaking the premises which cause us most concern have received regular inspections.

During the year improvements were carried out in a number of food premises. So far as new premises are concerned, we have endeavoured at the planning stage to ensure that the premises comply in all respects with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Suggestions and modifications recommended by the department have in many cases been implemented.

Visits to Food Premises

	<u>Inspections</u>
Manufacture of sausages etc.)	
Butchers' shops)	35
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' premises	5
Fried Fish Shops	-
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	11
Bakehouses	7
Grocers' Shops	62
Markets	23
Licensed premises	3
Cafes, Restaurants	20
Ice Cream - Manufacturers' premises	2
Ice Cream - Shops registered for sale only	2
Industrial Canteens	-
Wholesale premises	5
School Canteens	8
Mobile Shops	2
	<u>185</u>

Food Complaints

During the year 7 complaints were made to the department by members of the public concerning various foods sold in the town. All these complaints were most carefully investigated, and, depending upon the results of the investigation, certain courses of action were taken. A number of cases were reported to the Health Committee, and cautionary letters were sent to the traders concerned. Legal proceedings were not instituted in any case.

Sampling

Shipley is not a Food and Drugs Authority and the sampling under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 is undertaken by the W.R.C.C. Weights and Measures Department. During the year 42 samples of milk and 25 samples of other foods were taken; all were satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of milk samples which were taken in the town, and which were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the prescribed bacteriological examination.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

	<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Void</u>
Pasteurised	57	55	-	2
Untreated	28	27	1	-
Sterilised	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>86</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

During the year 40 samples of raw milk were taken and submitted to the Ring Test to determine the presence of Brucella Abortus. 35 were negative and 5 were positive. A notice was served on one producer requiring him to send all his milk for heat treatment until the infection was traced. The affected cow was subsequently traced and sent for slaughter.

The frequency with which brucella infection occurs in the area lays emphasis to the fact that it should be a statutory requirement that all milk should be pasteurised or sterilised before sale.

20 samples of milk were submitted to the T.T.C. Test, one of the recommended tests to determine the presence of antibiotics in milk; 19 were negative and 1 was positive.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Resident in the District at the end of the year:-

Distributors of milk	22
Dairies	2
Premises at which milk is sold only in sealed bottles	<u>72</u>
Total	<u>96</u>

Non-resident Distributors numbered 32.

Licences to deal in designated milks are now issued by the W.R.C.C. acting as Food and Drugs Authority.

MEAT INSPECTION

It has been a busy year at the abattoir, the throughput was 33,158 animals, this compares with 19,016 in 1964, an increase of 14,142. The throughput is such that it is now necessary for a Public Health Inspector to be engaged full time at the abattoir. During the year a 100% inspection was maintained.

A number of improvements were carried out at the abattoir during the year, the floors in the beast and sheep slaughter halls and cooling bays were re-surfaced. A special epoxy-resin material was used incorporating carborundum chippings to impart non-slip properties etc. The re-surfacing of the floors has made a big improvement in the working conditions and in the ability of the staff to keep the place really clean. The slaughtermen's mess room was renovated and new furniture provided, giving it a much needed face lift.

The income for the financial year ending 31st March 1965 was £6,766 compared with £4,420 in 1965 and £3,621 in 1964. We have in fact almost reached a position where we are breaking even on expenditure and income. The throughput figures indicate that the abattoir is providing facilities in the town which are in demand. We have, however, now reached a position where we are unable to accept any additional slaughtering at the abattoir, the existing facilities are stretched to the limit. In fact in many ways the abattoir falls short of modern standards as regards construction and facilities. The modernisation of the abattoir is a subject that will have to be given serious consideration in the near future. One of the following tables gives details regarding the amount of meat condemned at the abattoir. There is an increase in the total weight condemned over last year's figures, but the substantially increased throughput at the abattoir accounts for this. This is the first year that we have been able to report that none of the animals slaughtered in Shipley was suffering from tuberculosis. This fact,

which is typical of the country as a whole, is conclusive proof of the success of the Ministry's eradication scheme, which during its early days received a great deal of criticism.

Animals killed during the year

Beasts	2,357
Calves	844
Sheep	26,827
Pigs	<u>3,130</u>
	<u>33,158</u>

The number of cows killed was 120, 5.36% of the beasts slaughtered, compared with - 0.82% in 1964.

1.75% in 1963

2.38% in 1962

2.8% in 1961

Return of Animals slaughtered
and Meat inspected during 1965

	<u>Cattle (excluding Cows)</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number inspected	2,237	120	844	26,827	3,130
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	12	93	6
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	417	25	-	3,285	155
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	18.68%	20.83%	0.70%	12.58%	5.14%

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-

There are no private slaughterhouses in the district.

Cysticercosis

Cattle

Carcases of which some part or organ was
condemned

Nil

Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration

Nil

MEAT CONDEMNED

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Total weight condemned 1965	8	1	2	24
Total weight condemned 1964	6	1	1	18
Total weight condemned 1963	4	3	0	22
Total weight condemned 1962	2	6	2	11
Total weight condemned 1961	1	11	2	27

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Meat condemned at Public Abattoir	8	1	2	24
Tinned foods surrendered at shops	1	4	2	8
	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>

Slaughtermen's Licences

35 Licences to slaughter animals were issued during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In 1954 when " The Beaver" report on air pollution was published Shipley was included in parts of the West Riding shown as "Black Areas", these areas were those where the Committee considered that the problem of air pollution was most acute. The Clean Air Act 1956 was Parliament's answer to the report. This Act, probably the most important piece of post war public health legislation, gave Local Authorities power to establish Smoke Control Areas. The details, given after this introduction, show Shipley's progress in this field. The programme is proceeding according to plan. The Leeds Road No. 6 Order came into operation during the year, and it contained 1,124 houses and members of the department were kept very busy giving advice, inspecting premises, checking completed works, etc. The point should be made that the department has undertaken a considerable amount of additional work without appointing any additional staff, inevitably this has meant that other aspects of our work have suffered. However, the work of Smoke Control has proceeded fairly smoothly, due largely to the efforts of the staff who have been involved with it.

Two more Orders were made and submitted to the Minister for confirmation at the end of the year, both these Orders were subsequently confirmed and they come into operation on the 1st November, 1966. The programme envisages that the whole of the town is covered by Smoke Control Orders by 1970.

During the course of the year we have, on a number of occasions, had to issue warnings to householders in Smoke Control Areas about burning non-smokeless fuels on their grates. This is a serious matter and, whilst legal proceedings have not been instituted in any case so far, this is something that earnest consideration will have to be given to, if contraventions continue to occur.

So far as industrial pollution is concerned the Clean Air Act gives Local Authorities adequate powers to deal with smoke and grit emission from factory chimneys, whether the premises are in Smoke Control Areas or not. During the year 22 timed observations were taken of chimneys in the district, and a number of warning letters were sent to firms that contravened the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958. During the same period 8 inspections of boiler plants were carried out.

The department gave advice and made recommendations where new boiler plant was being installed, and where existing plant was being modified. Recommendations were also made concerning chimney heights for new boiler plants. High chimneys are unpopular because of costs and aesthetic appearances, nevertheless the public health risks of

discharging flue gases at too low a height, to allow adequate dissemination in the atmosphere, cannot be ignored. We therefore insist that minimum chimney heights, which are calculated from a given formula, apply to all new chimneys serving industrial premises.

In April this year a Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Recording Instrument was installed in the Inspectors' office. The purpose of this instrument is to measure the amount of smoke and SO₂ in the atmosphere. Recordings are made daily and it is therefore possible to compare daily measurements. Similar recording apparatus is operated by many Local Authorities throughout the country. All the results are sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research who collate all the data. Every month a bulletin is published detailing all the measurements throughout the country for a given period. This is a most useful instrument from a research point of view, and whilst it is early days to interpret the results which are in our possession, the instrument will act as a barometer to indicate the influence that the continuance of a smoke control policy is having on the pollution level in the town. In future reports a graph will be included showing the degree of pollution at different times of the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Orders in operation on 31st December, 1965:-

The Shipley No. 1 (Saltaire) Smoke Control Order, 1958

Operative date - 1st September, 1960

Houses - 1,274. Other Premises - 52. 239 acres.

The Shipley No. 2 (Nab Wood) Smoke Control Order, 1961

Operative date - 1st November, 1962

Houses - 1,480. Other Premises - 49. 535 acres.

The Shipley No. 3 Smoke Control Order, 1963.

Operative date - 1st October, 1964.

Houses - 324. Other Premises - nil. 25.7 acres.

The Shipley No. 4 (Owlet Hall) Smoke Control Order, 1963.

Operative date - 1st November, 1964.

Houses - 954. Other Premises - 27. 170 acres.

The Shipley No. 5 (Bradford Road) Smoke Control Order, 1963.

Operative date - 1st November, 1964.

Houses - 880. Other Premises - 22. 282 acres.

The Shipley No. 6 (Leeds Road) Smoke Control Order, 1964.

Operative date - 1st November, 1965.

Houses - 1,124. Other Premises - 41. 254 acres.

Total to date:-	Houses	- 6,036	(55.6%)
	Other Premises	- 191	
	Acres	- 1505.7	(68.9%)

The following Orders were made in 1965:-

The Shipley No. 7 Smoke Control Order, 1965.

Houses - 441. Other Premises - 3. 53.8 acres.

Operative date 1.11.66

The Shipley No. 8 Smoke Control Order, 1965.

Houses - 1,011. Other Premises - 133. 124.8 acres.

Operative date 1.11.66

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(Year ending 31.3.66)

Refuse Collection

This service has been maintained throughout the year but not without difficulties. Our objective is to make a collection from each household every 7 days, but this was not always possible. The winter period is particularly difficult, when one has to contend with adverse weather conditions, increased sickness, absenteeism and heavier loads of refuse.

In an era of full employment the recruitment of labour for employment as refuse collectors is obviously going to present problems. The work is hard, much if it has to be carried out during inclement weather conditions, and the pay is inadequate. As long standing employees retire we are having to rely more than ever on casual employees, some of whom stay in the employ of the department only for a day or so, sometimes hours. This problem will probably become more acute as time progresses.

The following table gives a list of the vehicles which are in use in the department. It will be seen that a 1952 side loading collection

vehicle is still being used for the collection of house refuse. The task of emptying dustbins is far more arduous in this kind of vehicle, which is now obsolete, because there is no mechanical means of compression. Next year I hope to be able to report that this side loader has been replaced. The trend is for domestic refuse to become bulkier and lighter and I am convinced that if economic pay loads are to be collected and transported the vehicles which we use must be capable of a high degree of mechanical compression.

The bonus scheme which was adopted in 1962 continued to operate throughout the year.

VEHICLES IN USE FOR REFUSE COLLECTION

Purchased

1952	1	S & D	10 cu. yd.	Side Loader	- House Refuse
1960	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd.	Dual Tip	- House and Trade Refuse
1961	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd.	Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1961	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd.	Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1963	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd.	Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1957	1	Karrier	10 cu.yd.	Side Loader	- Miscellaneous Refuse, Slaughterhouse Refuse and manure, Furniture, etc.

2 second-hand S & D Side Loaders are kept in reserve for stand-by duty.

Paper Sacks

All the new Council flats and maisonettes are being provided with paper sack holders and paper sacks for the reception of their domestic refuse. At the end of the year there was a total of 766 council dwellings using paper sacks. This system of refuse storage has many advantages, its main disadvantage is cost but with an increasing shortage of labour it may be the answer to some Local Authorities' problems. The most serious problems which we have encountered in Shipley, in connection with paper sacks, is where they have been provided in compounds for blocks of flats. Because they are in joint use none of the tenants seem willing to accept responsibility for the compounds and consequently on many occasions the compounds have been found in a dirty condition. This has necessitated Cleansing Department employees working overtime to clean them up. I have gone to some trouble seeing tenants and writing to them and explaining how the facilities should be used. There has, I think, been an improvement during the course of the year, but the fact remains that paper sacks do not enjoy universal popularity.

Trade Refuse - Income figure - £750

Number of contracts - 234

Refuse Disposal

During the year the controlled tipping of refuse was carried out at Gaisby Lane and Park Street, Saltaire. Baildon U.D. continue to utilise our tipping facilities for which an appropriate charge is made. Park Street Quarry was opened for tipping in August, and tipping continued there until the end of the year. Shortly after starting to tip in Park Street we did have a number of fires break out, fortunately none was serious. So far as could be ascertained the fires were started by youngsters who play on the tip. The co-operation of the police was sought and arrangements were made for a patrol car to make periodic visits to the tip in the evenings and at week-ends. This action achieved the desired effect.

Income from the tip for the year was £841.

Salvage

The following tables give details of salvaged materials sold and the monthly income. The annual income is approximately £862 higher than for the previous financial year and reflects the commendable efforts made by the collectors.

	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>
Waste paper and cardboard	404	11	0
Textiles	2	1	2
Total	<u>406</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

		<u>Monthly Income</u>		
		£.	s.	d.
1965				
April		281.	12.	7.
May		335.	5.	7.
June		462.	7.	7.
July		325.	11.	9.
August		275.	7.	9.
September		299.	14.	6.
October		274.	11.	4.
November		343.	11.	3.
December		176.	19.	3.
1966				
January		336.	10.	11.
February		246.	16.	11.
March		<u>275.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>3.</u>
Waste paper and cardboard	£3,633.	12.	8.	
Textiles	<u>34.</u>	<u>6.</u>	<u>2.</u>	
	<u>£3,667.</u>	<u>18.</u>	<u>10.</u>	

WATER SUPPLY

The following information dealing with water supply and consumption has been supplied by the Engineer and Manager of the Rombalds Water Board.

Supply

The basic source of Shipley's water supply consists of Sweet Well and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor, which have an average yield of between 460,000 and 500,000 gallons per day. The water is piped from the springs across the moor past Graincliffe Reservoir to the treatment plant situated below the reservoir, where it receives lime treatment to neutralise the slightly acid properties. It then flows through slow sand filters and is given chlorine/ammonia treatment on entry to the clear water tank from which it is passed into supply to the High Level Areas of Shipley by means of a 10-inch diameter main.

In addition, the Water Board possess the right to collect water over gathering grounds consisting of 1,881 acres on Morton Moor and Bingley Moor. The effective drainage area for Graincliffe Reservoir is 1,116 acres and the water is conducted into the reservoir, the capacity of which is 95½ million gallons, by three main dykes - Weecher Dyke, Black Dyke and Great Graincliffe Dyke.

Any water which overflows from Graincliffe Reservoir or which is allowed to go down the reservoir by-pass is fed via Eldwick Beck into Eldwick Reservoir, which has a capacity of 27½ million gallons approximately, and is now used only for storage of compensation water, the supply of which is a statutory obligation on the Board. This water is fed into Eldwick Beck below the Reservoir Dam.

The requirements of the High Level Areas of Shipley do not absorb the whole of the yield of the springs and the resulting surplus water overflows before treatment from a manhole in the embankment of Graincliffe Reservoir into a 12-inch diameter pipeline to the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs. These reservoirs supply a large proportion of the lower levels of Shipley and the excess demand from these areas over the surplus water available from the springs is made up by releasing surface water stored in Graincliffe Reservoir to mix with the spring water where this enters the pipeline to the service reservoirs.

Whilst the water from the springs is characterised by a very high degree of chemical and organic purity, and only a slight acidity, the surface water from the gathering grounds has in solution a relatively large proportion of natural aluminium and a high acidity, and this latter property would give rise to a dangerous degree of plumbo-solvency

even when the water was mixed with the less acid spring water, unless the combined waters were treated before being put into supply.

At Baildon Bank, however, the combined spring and surface waters are given lime and chlorine-ammonia treatment before being passed into the reservoirs. In this case the lime treatment fulfils the dual purpose of obviating for all practical purposes the power of the water to dissolve lead from pipes and fittings and converts its properties from acid to slightly alkaline, thus causing the aluminium to settle out in the reservoirs (which perform the purpose of sedimentation tanks as well as storage reservoirs) in the form of a floc or jelly-like substance which tends to trap any organic or other impurities and further clarifies and purifies the water. In order to give adequate settlement the two reservoirs are used alternately.

The purified treated water is passed into service from the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs by means of two 10-inch diameter mains.

In addition to supplies from their own sources, the Water Board purchase, by an agreement, a further supply of treated water amounting to approximately 250,000 gallons per day from the Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking. This amount may be increased to 500,000 gallons per day during dry periods if required.

In order to carry out the treatment of water from their own sources adequately, the properties of both the raw and the treated water are tested several times a day at Graincliffe and Baildon Bank treatment plants, and also samples of tap water taken in Shipley from both sources are tested daily by members of the Water Department staff. In addition, monthly examinations by independent analysts are made of both the bacteriological and chemical properties of all raw waters and treated waters supplied to consumers, and the results of these over a long period indicate the very satisfactory nature of the water supply.

Consumption

All houses except one, where there is a private supply, were serviced direct from the mains, no houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Average daily total consumption	= 1,271,000 gallons
Average daily total consumption per head	= 43.01 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption	= 1,045,000 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption per head	= 35.4 gallons
Average daily industrial consumption	= 226,000 gallons

Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies

Monthly samples were taken as routine from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. Samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1965 and the results are tabulated below.

Results of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

Treated Water

Shipley Water Supply (samples)

<u>Presumptive B. Coli Count</u> <u>per 100 ml. water</u>	<u>Town Samples</u>		<u>Bradford Supply for</u> <u>Shipley (samples)</u>	
	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>
(Class I) Highly Satisfactory	10	10	12	9
1-2 (Class II) Satisfactory	1	-	-	-
3-10 (Class III) Suspicious	-	-	1	-
Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-

Untreated Water

<u>Presumptive B. Coli Count</u> <u>per 100 ml. water</u>	<u>Shipley Collection (samples)</u>	
	<u>Before</u> <u>Impounding</u>	<u>Impounding</u> <u>Reservoir</u>
0-2	10	6
3-25	-	4
26-49	-	-
50 and over	-	-

Chemical Analysis

Five samples were taken from Graincliffe Reservoir and Graincliffe Springs and no significant change in the physical characteristics of either water was noted.

Plumbo-Solvency

Twelve chemical analyses of water were carried out during the year to ascertain evidence of plumbo-solvent action. There was an absence of lead in all the waters analysed showing that plumbo-solvent action is not taking place.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The number of inspections which we have been able to carry out at Factory premises is disappointingly low. The following figures show the number of factories on the register and the inspections carried out.

Factories with power	204
Factories without power	16
Other premises (site of building operations etc.)	<u>6</u>
Total	<u>226</u>

Number of inspections of factories:-

(a) with mechanical power	13
(b) without mechanical power	1
(c) Outworkers	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>14</u>

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

I made the point in the Report last year that this is an important item of legislation for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in offices and shops. The Act came into operation in 1964 and various regulations covering sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc., have been made under the Act. At the end of the year 300 premises had registered in accordance with the Act.

During the year 6 accidents were reported under Section 48 of the Act, all these accidents were investigated and in some cases recommendations designed to prevent a similar occurrence, were made to the firms concerned. Regrettably time could not be found to carry out any other inspections under this Act.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

A large proportion of the district Public Health Inspectors' time was taken up investigating complaints of rats and mice and in carrying out the necessary treatment to eradicate them. A total of 739 visits

were made for this purpose. The main poison which we use to combat these pests is 'Warfarin', an anticoagulant which prevents the blood clotting and cause the rats and mice to die of internal and external bleeding. We have been using this poison for a number of years with good results. During the course of the year however, we have been less successful in eradicating mice with 'Warfarin', and in some cases we have had to resort to earlier methods. It is a fact that successive generations of mice have built up a resistance to this poison in the same way that some flies built up a resistance to D.D.T. after a year or so. It is also a fact that rats in some parts of the country are resistant to Warfarin. Fortunately, so far as is known, this resistance has not been developed by the rat population in Yorkshire. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are well aware of the problem and experiments are being carried out with new poisons in order to keep one step ahead of the rodents.

Complaints of wasps' nests and other insect pests were also dealt with by the department during the year.

THE ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One premises was registered during the course of the year for the boarding of animals.

THE NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

A number of complaints alleging noise nuisance were investigated during the year. Where it was found necessary informal action was taken to either abate or mitigate the noise.

BYE-LAWS

(in force related to Public Health)

Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1955
Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936

Hairdressers and Barbers, Section 120, W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1951

W.R.C.C. BYE-LAWS

(Local Government Act, 1888, and other Acts)

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933

Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths

Carrying offal through streets

Street Cries

Spitting in Certain Public Places

Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins, etc., on Footways

Bye-Laws under the Highways and Locomotive Acts

Suppression of Litter

Control of Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.

Dogs Fouling Footways.

Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

602 complaints were received during the year, an increase of 227 compared with 1964. These are listed below:-

Housing defects	95
Choked drains or sewers	79
Water supply	20
Defective drains	36
Verminous houses	33
Rats or mice infestations	212
Miscellaneous	<u>127</u>
	<u>602</u>

INSPECTIONS

Dwellinghouses (Public Health Act)	253
Tents, Vans and Sheds	6
Refuse Receptacles	45
Cinemas	-
Piggeries	24
Verminous or Dirty Houses	63

Clean Air Act:-

(1) Observations (Factory chimneys)	22
" (House ")	210
(2) Plant inspected	
(3) Inspection and reinspection of houses (Smoke Control Areas)	1047
(4) Interviews	300

Shops Act, 1950	8
Rats and mice	658
Sanitary accommodation	117
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	4
Maggot breeding premises	22
Visits to works in progress	253
Cleansing department	71
Salvage Depot	50
Refuse Tips	102
Mortuary	2
Accumulations of Refuse	156
Insufficient water supply	28
Re Salvage	10
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	682
Interviews	177
Nuisances	358
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	25

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS EXECUTED

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	53
House drains cleared of obstructions	44
House drains repaired	11
House drains encased in concrete	20
Areas drained and concreted	7
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	3
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	8
Waste pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	11
Fall pipes repaired and disconnected	14

SUMMARY OF DRAINS TESTED

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	89
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements	59
Drains tested by opening up	6

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION - SUMMARY OF WORKS CARRIED OUT

W.C.'s provided (additional)	34
W.C. appliances renewed or repaired	3
W.C. pedestals renewed	7
W.C. cisterns provided or repaired	1
W.C. walls repaired	5
Water closets abolished	2
Soil pipes repaired	27
Miscellaneous repairs	20

OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES

Offensive Trades in the district include the following:-

- 1 Tripe Boiler
- 1 Bone Boiler
- 1 Fat Melter
- 2 Gut Scrapers

Five inspections were made at these premises during the year.

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1965

Public Health Act, 1936

Housing Act, 1957

Clean Air Act, 1956

Statutory Notices

Outstanding 1964	Nil
Served during 1965	64
Complied with 1965	50
Outstanding, 31st December 1965	14

Informal Notices

Outstanding, 31st December 1964	11
Served during 1965	55
Complied with 1965	40
Outstanding, 31st December 1965	26

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector
Mr. J. Aveyard

The year has again been a particularly active one, especially in the housing, smoke control and environmental health fields.

Again there was some disruption of staff and for half of the year the Department was operating with one Inspector deficient. This, fortunately, did not have an adverse effect on the work of the department, it did, however, result in existing staff carrying an extra work load.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has placed a great burden, both technically and administratively, upon the Department, but at the end of the year almost all premises had been registered and a good start had been made on the inspection of them.

Noise is a curse of the century and much time and effort has been expended, including investigations during evenings and the early hours, in abating nuisances of this type. In these days of extra productivity, when manufacturers are attempting to work machines at their maximum efficiency by employing shift work, the solution of these problems is not easy. Co-operation is, however, forthcoming from most employers in abating or reducing noise levels.

Much of the work of the Department is routine and for this reason is non-spectacular and as such is not often in the eye of the public.

FOOD HYGIENE AND SUPERVISION

Due to other commitments, the routine inspection of food premises during the year was retarded, and this work was not commenced until the latter part of the year.

Many of the food premises are also subject to registration under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and it was decided when inspecting such premises, to deal with them under the latter mentioned and the Food and Drugs Act simultaneously, in the hope that this would save time by not causing the same premises to be inspected twice under two acts. This practice has resulted in fewer premises being inspected and it is questionable whether, in practice, this is the better method.

The presentation of food is becoming much more sophisticated and the wrappings in which certain foods are sold present some difficulties.

Much more food is prepared nationally on a larger scale than ever before and the speed at which many enquiries into packed food can be made, has been reduced.

An endeavour is made, however, to maintain a constant vigil on local food processing and packing premises.

The total number of food premises within the district is 268 which includes the following:-

Catering establishments,	47
Retail shops,	208
Bakehouses,	13

Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream,	68
Number of premises registered for the manufacture of meat products, potted or preserved foods,	12
Number of inspections of food premises,	44
Number of contraventions reported,	157
Number of premises concerned,	29

Improvements Effected in Food Premises:

Washing facilities provided,	2
Hot water supplies provided,	1
Repairs effected,	6
Premises cleansed or redecorated,	7
Miscellaneous improvements,	2

Once again many complaints have been received in the Department regarding unsound food or the presence of foreign matter therein. All of these were thoroughly investigated and action taken with the manufacturers and suppliers where necessary.

Items investigated included tinned peas, cider and bottled cream. In the case of the cream, investigations resulted in a new material being used to seal the bottle.

Legal action in enforcing the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations was necessary in 2 cases. Prosecutions resulted in fines of £10 for dirty equipment and £3 for smoking in food premises.

The amount of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption (other than carcase meat) is as follows:-

Corned Mutton,	1 tin
Sliced Peaches,	10 tins
Apricot Conserve,	11 "
Grapefruit,	4 "

Pineapple Chunks,	5 tins	
Blackberries,	1 tin	
Filchards,	1 "	
Chopped Fork,	4 tins	
Chicken Breast,	1 tin	
Pork Shoulder,	1 "	
Plums,	1 "	
Fruit Cocktail,	1 "	
Peas,	3 tins	
Butter,	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Sausage,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Bacon,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Cheese,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Stewed Steak,	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Christmas Pudding,	1	"
Dry Kidney,	14	"
Ham,	199 $\frac{1}{4}$	"

Vans and Stalls:

Persons using mobile vans for the sale of food, and also the premises from which they operate if they are not shop premises, must be registered. There are at present 6 persons so registered under the West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951.

The weekly market is still held in Myrtle Place each Friday and the food stalls contained therein are kept under surveillance.

Airedale Agricultural Show, held in Bingley annually, is a popular one day show and attracts visitors from far and wide; it also attracts many types of food stalls. These are visited and inspected throughout the day and contraventions remedied immediately. The marquees used for food preparation etc. are also inspected.

The law relating to the sale of food from, and conveyance of food in mobile vehicles has always been a shortcoming in Food Hygiene legislation, but this it is hoped will be remedied with the introduction of new Regulations in 1967.

Meat Inspection:

Only one private slaughterhouse existed in the district in 1965 and this was licensed only for the slaughter of pigs, sheep and goats.

Slaughter ceased, however, in October, 1965, after the opening of Bradford Abattoir and the premises were not re-licenced when the existing licence expired on December 31st, 1965.

The Council made the following charges in respect of inspection services, in accordance with the maximum amounts provided by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963:-

9d. per calf or pig.
6d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

Details of carcasses inspected during the year are as follows:-

	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
No. of animals killed,	802	2
No. of animals inspected,	802	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned,	110	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci,	13.7	-
Total number of visits for the above purposes,		98

Poultry Packing:

Two poultry packing stations are operated in the district, both of which have been inspected during the year. One of the premises is not of a high standard structurally and negotiations are in progress with the occupier and owner in question.

The effluent from both these premises is disposed of at private works and a regular watch has to be kept on these to avoid any nuisance occurring. Again it has been necessary to take action in both instances.

Milk Supply:

Regular sampling of milk supplies has been undertaken during the year, samples of both raw and heat treated milk being submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory.

The incidence of Brucella in raw milk warrants increasing attention and the work involved in sampling and following up samples is immense. During the year 11 notices were served on farmers, due to the incidence of Brucella Abortus in the milk, requiring heat treatment of milk before being used for human consumption.

Details of milk samples and the results are given overleaf:-

	<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Methylene Blue Test,	43	40	3
Phosphatase Test,	2	2	-
Brucella Abortus Ring Test,	533	Negative: 375	Positive: 158
" " Cultures,	589	" 487	" 102
Biological Examination (Tuberculosis),	33	" 33	-
Turbidity Test,	1	-	1
Haemolytic Streptococcal,	6	6	1

Water Supplies:

The following information has been provided in conjunction with Mr. Haslock, the Water Engineer. The Council are water undertakers for the whole area at present (except in respect of Harden, Crossflatts and Eldwick, which are supplied directly by Bradford Corporation, and the Branksome Drive area, which is supplied by Shipley Urban District Council).

In addition, approximately 50% of the total volume is obtained in bulk from Bradford.

The main sources of supply within the district are springs on St. Ives Estate and in Ruin Bank Wood, moorland gathering ground on Harden Moor and St. Ives Estate, Bleak House and Lees Moor, Cullingworth.

The estimated population supplied with water is 18,660, with an average daily consumption of 620,000 gallons. Trade consumption is 188,000 gallons per day, which represents an average daily consumption of 10.1 gallons per head. The average daily domestic consumption is 33.2 gallons per head.

Sampling of water from all sources has continued during the year and samples have been submitted for bacteriological examination, chemical analysis and for testing for plumbo solvency.

Many private supplies still exist within the district and efforts have been made to improve or replace these supplies wherever possible.

<u>Samples by the Water Engineer</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Treated Waters,	29	1
Raw Waters,	31	8
Chemical,	4	-

The Water Engineer also submits for analysis samples of water to determine the amount of radio-activity present in same, and the amount has been very small and well below the permitted dose.

Samples taken by Public Health Inspectors:-

	<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>	
	<u>Satis-</u> <u>factory</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>factory</u>	<u>Satis-</u> <u>factory</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>factory</u>
Public Supplies,	3		20	8
Private Supplies,	3	2	70	62
Plumbo Solvency,	12 (all satisfactory)			

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Atmospheric Pollution:

Excellent progress has been made with the control of atmospheric pollution from both industrial and domestic premises.

Daily readings of smoke and SO² concentration and monthly readings of solid deposit have been maintained and tabulated results are given below, although it is regretted that in two instances the instruments had been tampered with.

		<u>Town Hall</u>		<u>Myrtle Park</u>	
		<u>Smoke</u>	<u>Sulphur</u>	<u>Rain</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>(Microgrammes</u> <u>per cu.m.)</u>	<u>Dioxide</u> <u>(Microgrammes</u> <u>per cu.m.)</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Solids</u> <u>mg/m²d.</u>
January:	Average,	89	179		
	Highest,	297	495		
	Lowest,	7	66	4.06	249
February:	Average,	84	179		
	Highest,	332	639		
	Lowest,	28	56	.54	100
March:	Average,	130	209		
	Highest,	329	465		
	Lowest	35	119	2.86	185.6
April:	Average,	57	144		
	Highest,	115	263		
	Lowest,	16	50	2.45	107
May:	Average,	45	93		
	Highest,	98	314		
	Lowest,	8	32	.965	107
June:	Average,	29	92		
	Highest,	95	181	1.46	
	Lowest,	7	34		100

(Cont'd.)		<u>Town Hall</u>		<u>Myrtle Park</u>	
		<u>Smoke</u>	<u>Sulphur</u>	<u>Rain</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>(Microgrammes</u>	<u>Dioxide</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Solids</u>
		<u>per cu.ft.)</u>	<u>(Microgrammes</u>		<u>mg/m²d.</u>
			<u>per cu.ft.)</u>		
July:	Average,	21	81		
	Highest,	44	169	tampered	tampered
	Lowest,	7	35	with	with
August:	Average,	33	90		
	Highest,	89	193	0.2	68
	Lowest,	9	45		
September:	Average,	56	104		
	Highest,	145	212	6.3	184
	Lowest,	11	38		
October:	Average,	122	246		
	Highest,	402	610	tampered	tampered
	Lowest,	24	77	with	with
November:	Average,	101	178		
	Highest,	268	352	4.2	170
	Lowest,	10	41		
December:	Average,	124	189		
	Highest,	382	387	6.49	277
	Lowest,	16	80		

Domestic Smoke Control:

The No. 12 (Gilstead) Smoke Control Order, which was made in 1964, was confirmed on February 26th, 1965, and became operative on December 1st 1965. This area covered 577 acres and contained 1,110 premises.

The No. 13 Area (Harden-Crossflatts) was surveyed during the year and an Order was made on September 27th, 1965. This area has, however, been the subject of a Local Public Inquiry and unfortunately has resulted in a delay in the progress of the phased programme.

A little difficulty was encountered with deliveries of solid smokeless fuel during the rather bad winter of 1965/66. This was overcome and unless very adverse weather conditions - which affect production and delivery of all materials - exist, then no problems are expected in future.

The progress of the programme can be seen from the table given overleaf.

<u>Year Made</u>	<u>No. of Orders</u>	<u>Date Confirmed</u>	<u>Date of Operation</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
1960	1	1961	1962	93
"	2	1961	1962	1151
1961	3	1962	1962	40
1962	4	1962	1963	847
"	5	1962	1963	180
"	6	1962	1963	55
1963	7	1963	1964	75
"	8	1963	1964	100
"	9	1963	1964	50
"	10	1964	1964	192
"	11	1964	1964	1374
1964	12	1965	1965	1143
1965	13	Awaiting Ministry Confirmation		1156

Inspections in connection with Smoke Control Areas:-

Dwellinghouses inspected in proposed Smoke Control Areas,	335
" " " confirmed " " "	1350
Inspections of industrial and commercial premises,	28

Industrial Premises:

No. of major alterations to plant,	3
" " observations of factory chimneys,	148
" " contraventions under the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations,	15
" " inspections of boiler plants,	14

The emission of smoke from industrial premises accounts for only about 25% of atmospheric pollution. Where industrial pollution occurs, however, it is invariably a concentrated source of nuisance.

Many industrial emissions have been investigated and removed or reduced. Emissions from an iron-foundry within the district is unfortunately not as satisfactory as desired and investigations into the control of this are proceeding. A nuisance from the burning of old vehicles has been the subject of intermittent cause of complaint. After investigations and negotiations plans are in hand for a furnace to overcome smoke emissions.

Caravan Sites:

There are two licensed caravan sites within the district, but the one at Goit Stock expired at the end of the year. Plans are approved for the improvement of the Goit Stock Site which will involve reviewing the site licence and conditions.

It is expected that this will be an exceedingly good site upon completion.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

Refuse Collection:

This service has continued at times under numerous difficulties and stresses and on occasions it has been impossible to maintain a weekly collection.

The difficulties encountered in this service are similar to those experienced throughout the country, but in areas of high employment the labour shortage is much more acute.

The District is rapidly expanding, particularly in the South West, where the haul to the disposal point is at the greatest distance.

The volume of refuse per household is similarly increasing, whilst the density per cubic yard is approximately half the pre-war density of 5 cwt. per cubic yard which means that lighter and more frequent loads are being carried. It is inevitable, therefore, that more complex compression vehicles are the answer to this problem for the time being.

Refuse Disposal:

This is still undertaken at Dowley Gap, under strict, controlled conditions, and due to this, undue nuisance from fires etc. has not been encountered. The Track Marshall has carried out a mammoth task and I feel that without this vehicle, troubles would have been much more numerous. This vehicle has also been of great value in assisting in compaction of the tipped refuse, and the spreading of material on the approach road to the tip face.

The dumping of refuse, during hours the tip is closed, continues and creates a major problem requiring constant cleansing of sections of the tip which have already been cleared.

Quite apart from the normal household refuse it is worthy to note that the amount of bulky refuse including furniture and trade refuse is being received in increasing volume. Much of this material is combustible and the time is rapidly approaching when some means of reducing the volume will be necessary.

Salvage:

The reclamation of waste paper has continued and with better prospects in the sales of this material the Council wisely decided to increase production, by purchasing a new salvage trailer, delivery of which was planned to coincide with a publicity campaign commencing on the 1st January, 1966. The results of the above action have indicated very successful trends for the ensuing year.

	<u>Weight</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Revenue</u> <u>£</u>
1959,	199	1412
1960,	191	1851
1961,	157	1400
1962,	123	1210
1963,	108	896
1964,	79	676
1965,	81	739

Street Cleansing:

A re-organisation of street cleansing services was undertaken during the year and difficulties were eased with the introduction of a charge-hand, two additional men and a vehicle. This additional staff became effective at the latter part of the year.

Many mechanically propelled pavement sweepers were had on trial during the year, but so far none have been found which would be in all respects satisfactory for the type of work encountered in Bingley.

The new gulley emptier has been in constant use and has assisted greatly in increasing the frequency with which cesspools are emptied.

Details of gulley cleansings are given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Gullies</u> <u>in District</u>	<u>Gulley Cleansings</u> <u>per Year</u>	<u>Average Cleansings</u> <u>per Gulley per</u> <u>Year</u>
1961,	5,088	12,582	2.5
1962,	5,282	10,147	1.9
1963,	5,356	10,386	1.9
1964,	5,480	11,483	2.0
1965,	5,546	14,650	2.6

Mortuary:

Minor repairs and maintenance have been carried out during the year.

Number of bodies received during the year, 30

Rodent and Pest Control:

Treatment of the Council's sewers is undertaken three times per year

for the destruction of rats. Approximately 10% of the sewer manholes are baited each 4 monthly period, which involves some 100 baiting points. This year, the work has been carried out under contract by a private specialist firm.

265 properties were treated and 566 inspections in connection with surface infestations were made. Except for one or two hard core sewers the majority of the sewers in Bingley are now free of rodent infestation.

Sanitary Accommodation:

Considering the extensive rural character of the Bingley area, the proportion of water closet accommodation is surprisingly high. Nevertheless, the existence of nearly 100 pail closets on farms and in remote places is a source of difficulty and it is not easy to get men who are willing to empty them. Owners are being encouraged, whenever possible to do voluntary conversion with the aid of Improvement Grants or Conversion Grants.

Drainage and Sewerage:

The Sewage Works, reconstructed in 1953, are situate at Dowley Gap. There are small works at Harecrofts, Flappit and Hallas Bridge. A number of properties, chiefly at Low Springs and High Eldwick, are out of reach of sewers as are the majority of the farms. Owing to the scattered nature of the district there are numerous septic tanks in the area and these are de-sludged on application in accordance with the provisions of Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Rivers and Streams:

A number of cases of stream pollution were remedied and close liaison is maintained with the Catchment Board Authority. There is one public swimming bath and one paddling pool.

Industrial Hygiene:

The following is a list of trades carried on at local factories:-

Aircraft Components	Motor Repairing
Artificial Silk Manufacture	Paint Grinding
Baking	Paper & Cardboard Manufacture
Battery Making	Paper Pressing
Blacksmith	Poultry Dressing
Bleach Bottling	Plastic Moulding
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Reed & Heald Making
Burling and Mending	Plaster Fillers & Silk
Carpet Making	Flock Manufacture
Concrete Block Manufacture	Printing and Bookbinding
Cotton Worsted Warp Dressing	Rag Flock Manufacture
Dry Cleaning of Clothes	Saw Milling
Dyeing	Scrap Metal Dealing
Electrical & Mechanical Engineering	Sheet Metal Working
Fat Boiling and Refining	Soap Making

Fertilizer Manufacture	Spring Making
Football & Leather Belt Lace Making	Television Repairs
Gas Appliance Repairs,	Textile Leather Making
Gut Scraping	Wire Turning
Honey Processing & Packing	Wood Bobbin Making
Ironfounding	Wool Twisting & Reeling
Jacquard Card Cutting	Woolcombing
Joinery	Woolsorting
Leather Tanning & Currying	Woollen Spinning
Machine Tool Makers	Worsted Spinning
Monumental Masonry	Worsted Weaving
Laundry	Worsted Winding & Reeling
	Wool Blending and Willeying
Number of factories,	171
Number of outworkers on the register,	41
Number of factory inspections,	23
Number of contraventions of Factories Acts,	13

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The above Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1964, and affects certain premises which accommodate other people's pet dogs or cats.

Number of establishments registered,	5
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The establishments are conducted in a satisfactory manner.

HOUSING

Clearance of Unfit Houses:

The programme of clearance of sub-standard houses is progressing satisfactorily and details of inspections and clearance areas being dealt with are as follows:-

Number of houses inspected in connection with clearance area procedure,	300
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Clearance of Unfit Houses (Cont'd.)

Clearance areas made by the Council:-

Bingley No. 14 (Calvert Street) Compulsory Purchase Order,	45
" No. 15 (Gawthorpe Street) " " "	7
" No. 16 (Crabtree Place) " " "	8
" No. 17 (Canal Road) " " "	92
" No. 18 (Bridge Street, Crossflatts)" " "	16
" No. 20 (Anderson Street), " " "	20
" No. 21 (Spring Terrace, Wilsden) " " "	14
" No. 22 (Crack Lane) " " "	5
	<u>207</u>

Public Inquiries were held by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in respect of:-

Bingley (Johnson Street etc.) No. 11, C.P.O. on July 13th, 1965.
Bingley (Industrial Street etc.) No. 12, C.P.O. on July 13th, 1965.
Bingley (Edward Street) No. 13, C.P.O. on September 8th, 1965.
Bingley (Gawthorpe Street, Wilsden) No. 15, C.P.O. on December 7th, 1965

These Orders involved 77 houses and were confirmed later by the Minister with only minor modifications.

The following individual unfit houses were dealt with under the provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

Demolition Orders

2, Peel Street, Wilsden.
13, Glen Road, Eldwick
Hope View, Lee Lane, Cottingley.

Closing Orders

8, Harden Beck, Harden
9, Cowhouse Bridge, Cullingworth.
47, Ferncliffe Road, Bingley.
45, " " "
1, Croftlands, Heights Lane,
Eldwick.
2, do.
3, Old Cottages, Drake Hill, Bly.
7, Ferrand Street, Bingley.
The Cottage, Bank Top, Harden.
2, Bank Top Cottages, Harden,
77, Main Street, Wilsden.
3, Brook Street, Crossflatts.

Other Housing Inspections,	449
Informal Notices,	50

Improvement of Houses

Number of improvement grants approved,	48
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The number of new houses erected by private enterprise was 178.

APPENDICES

The following statistical summary of work done during the year is prepared in accordance with the regulations concerning Public Health Inspectors.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Shops

Inspections under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 68

Drainage

Drains tested, 309

Drains found to be defective, 154

Visits to drainage work in progress, 112

Choked sewers referred to Surveyor, 23

Miscellaneous Inspection

Filthy or verminous premises inspected, 163

Ash receptacles inspected, 191

Inspection of Mortuary, 7

Public conveniences inspected, 50

Visits to refuse tips and Depot, 99

Visits re stream pollution, 38

Moveable dwellings inspected, 1

Visits re noise nuisance, 103

Infectious cases visited, 5

Keeping animals (not Animal Boarding Establishments), 49

Visits re rodent infestation, 164

Nuisances (other than housing defects), 122

Owners, Agents and Contractors, 164

Animal Boarding Establishments, 5

Pet Animals, 1

Abandoned Vehicles, 25

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Public Conveniences

Repaired or improved, 15

Refuse Storage

Dustbins renewed after notice, 12

Dustbins sold, 90

Closet pails sold, 3

Hire bins issued, 56

Paper sack holders hired, 2

Paper sack holders sold, 31

Housing

Chimney stack,	1
House roofs repaired,	6
Nuisances from dampness abated,	9
House doors repaired,	2
Window frames repaired,	8
Fixtures repaired or renewed,	2
Water closets repaired,	18
Glazed sinks provided,	1
Internal plaster renewed,	5
Mastic pointing renewed,	9
Other repairs,	6
Dangerous walls repaired,	2
Dangerous pavings replaced,	1
Cooking accommodation provided,	1
Repairs to Floors,	7
Food Store provided,	1

Drainage and Sewerage

Choked sewers cleared,	38
Defective sewers repaired,	3
Choked drains released,	108
Defective drains relaid,	8
Sink wastes repaired,	9
Inspection chamber rebuilt,	2
Proper means of drainage provided to buildings,	7
Septic tanks cleansed,	14
Septic tanks repaired,	5
Eaves gutters and fallpipes renewed or repaired,	6

Water Supply

Service pipes repaired,	4
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Factories

Conveniences cleansed,	4
" improved,	2
" provided,	1
" repaired,	4

Nuisances

Dirty premises cleansed,	27
Accumulation of refuse removed,	23
Other nuisances abated,	24
Gas leak repaired,	2
Pollution of watercourses abated,	5
Vehicles removed,	2

BYELAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH
IN FORCE IN BINGLEY

MADE BY BINGLEY U.D.C.

Slaughterhouses	Recreation Grounds
Common Lodging Houses	Means of Escape in case
Markets	of Fire in Factories
New Streets and Buildings	Offensive Trades
Tents, Vans and Sheds	Handling, Wrapping and
Smoke Abatement	Delivery of Foods
Employment of Children	Sale of Food in the Open
	Air

MADE BY WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Suppression of litter	Dogs Fouling Footways
Control of Wireless Loud	Sale of Contraceptives in
Speakers	Automatic Machines

Employment of Children and Young Persons

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. Clark

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Total number of inspections made for nuisances	71
Nuisances abated	40
Informal notices served for the abatement of nuisances	9
Statutory notices served	-
Bakehouses inspected	7
Fried fish shops inspected	5
Smoke observation made	31

2. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Water closets	5,171
Waste water closets	1
Privy middens	6
Pail closets	7
Portable dustbins	5,208

3. HOUSING STATISTICS

A. (i) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health & Housing Acts, 1936)	81
(ii) Number of inspections made	119
B. Remedy of defects without service of formal notice: Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	28
C. Action under statutory powers during the year (Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957)	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	Nil
(ii) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice.	
(a) by owner	Nil
(b) by Local Authority	Nil

D.	(i)	No. of houses subject to Closing Orders	3
	(ii)	No. of houses closed by owners	-
	(iii)	No. of houses demolished by owners	-
	(iv)	No. of families rehoused	50
	(v)	No. of persons involved in (iv) above	106

HOUSING SLUM CLEARANCE

The following five clearance areas comprising some 147 dwellings were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Clearance Area	'G'	William Street/St. John Street	
"	"	'H'	Manor Croft/Manor Fold
"	"	'I'	Butler Bank/Church Hill
"	"	'J'	Barnsley Buildings
"	"	'K'	Woodbottom

Official representations in respect of Tong Park Street and Park Lane (14 houses) were submitted during the year and three individually unfit houses were made the subject of Closing Orders.

NEW HOUSING

During the year, 128 new houses were completed, 37 by the Baildon Urban District Council and 91 by private contractors. The Council estate at Tong Park and 8 ground floor flats and 12 bedsitters at Heather Road were completed. In addition, 5 Kenkast bungalows were erected on Cliffe Avenue. Unfortunately progress on the Knoll Mansion Site was held up due to unforeseen circumstances, and dwellings which were expected to be available were not forthcoming. A start was made on the estate of 78 dwellings on the Cliffe Lane site and plans for the erection of 34 one bedroom dwellings at Heygate Lane were under consideration at the year end.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Eleven applications were received of which nine were approved. Although the number of applications correspond with the number received during the previous year there are still many houses in the district lacking basic modern amenities.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Three vehicles are in use for refuse collection, a 25 cu.yd. Shelvoke & Drewry 'Hygienic', an 18 cu.yd. Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper and a 10 cu.yd. Karrier Bantam Fore & Aft Tipper, this latter vehicle being used mainly for special collections and assisting generally where necessary. The collection service has operated with reasonable efficiency although the need for larger vehicles becomes more apparent as the volume of refuse increases and further Smoke Control

Orders are brought into operation. Since the introduction of a revised bonus scheme in June, a regular weekly collection has been maintained subject to the normal exigencies of the service.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse from the lower parts of the district was disposed of at the Shipley Urban District Council Tips at Park Street and Gaisby in accordance with the agreement entered into during 1965. Refuse from the upper parts of Beildon has been disposed of at Heights Lane Tip, Bingley, where tipping on a semi-controlled system has been carried out with little cause for complaint arising.

SUMMARY OF REFUSE COLLECTED

Total number of loads	1609
Estimated weight	4022 tons

Cost of Refuse collection and Disposal for year ending 31st March, 1966.

Collection costs	£10,990
Disposal costs	838
Salvage costs	<u>710</u>
Total	<u>£12,538</u>

SALVAGE

Collection of salvage during the year continued satisfactorily and the introduction of a revised bonus scheme for waste paper collection was instrumental in increasing the amount collected by some 46 tons.

DETAILS OF SALVAGE SOLD 1965/66

	T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	127	16	-	1135.	0.	0.
Rags		3	-	9.	0.	0.
Scrap Metal	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11.</u>	<u>0.</u>	<u>0.</u>
	<u>129</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>£1155.</u>	<u>0.</u>	<u>0.</u>

Comparative figures for the previous four years for waste paper are:-

1961/62	£1,689
1962/63	£1,319
1963/64	£ 934
1964/65	£ 671

CLEAN AIR

The Baildon Nos. 2 and 3 Smoke Control Orders covering some 732 premises came into operation during the year and the Baildon Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Smoke Control Orders affecting some 34 acres of land in process of development were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation. A Clean Air Programme phased to bring the whole of the district under Smoke Control Orders by 1970 was approved by the Council. The co-operative attitude on the part of the public has been maintained and together with the introduction of revised administrative procedures by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government has contributed in no small measure to the success of this most important aspect of environmental health work.

Details of Confirmed Smoke Control Areas are listed hereunder:-

					<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Date of Operation</u>
Baildon No. 1	Smoke Control Area				1,242	1,200	1.10.64.
"	No. 2	"	"	"	565	228.5	1.10.65.
"	No. 3	"	"	"	171	48	1.12.65.
"	No. 4	"	"	"	62	7.5	1.10.66.
"	No. 5	"	"	"	124	16	1.10.66.
"	No. 6	"	"	"	96	10.5	1.10.66.

Industrial chimneys are observed when time permits, and on two occasions cautionary letters were sent when contraventions of the Clean Air Act were observed. On both instances the firms concerned sought advice from the National Coal Board's Advisory Service in order to prevent a recurrence.

WATER SUPPLIES

In almost all instances premises in the district receive a treated water supply from the Rombalds Water Board, this proving both adequate and wholesome throughout the year. The surveillance of the private water supply serving three cottages at Low Hill has continued throughout the year.

During the year the following water samples have been submitted for examination:-

<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>Rombalds Water Board</u>	<u>Private</u>
Satisfactory	16	16
Unsatisfactory	3	-

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Romballds Water Board</u>	<u>Private</u>
Satisfactory	-	1.
Unsatisfactory	-	-
<u>Plumbo Solvency</u>		
Satisfactory	8	-
Unsatisfactory	-	-

The unsatisfactory bacteriological samples were of raw water prior to treatment

MILK SUPPLIES

The registration and control of milk supplies is vested in the West Riding County Council but in certain instances it is necessary for the Public Health Authority to take action to prevent the spread of milk borne infection.

MILK SAMPLING

No. of samples of untreated milk taken for :-

	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>	<u>Biological Test (T.B.)</u>	<u>Ring Test</u>	<u>Culture Test</u>
No. satisfactory	6	-	6	-
No. unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-

In addition seven samples of heat treated milk were taken and all gave satisfactory results.

ICE CREAM

There is one manufacturer and forty registered retailers of ice cream in Baildon. This figure is supplemented in the summer months by several itinerant vendors operating from mobile stalls. The registered dealers in general sell only proprietary wrapped ice cream whilst the itinerants usually sell ice cream loose and are, therefore, more likely to retail a contaminated product. Standards of hygiene vary considerably amongst mobile retailers and in some cases conditions are far from desirable. Regular spot checks are made upon these vehicles in an endeavour to attain a satisfactory standard of cleanliness.

BAKEHOUSES

The five bakehouses situate within the district are all above ground level and periodic inspections have revealed no serious defects and a good standard of cleanliness has been found to exist.

FACTORIES ACT, 1957

Regular inspections are made to check sanitary conditions in factories in the district, the attention of the management being drawn where necessary to any unsatisfactory circumstances. In no instance was it necessary to resort to statutory action to bring about necessary improvements.

A register of outworkers is kept by the department and periodic visits are made to registered premises to ensure that the work involved is not causing any nuisance to the occupants of the house or surrounding property.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

The Council, in addition to taking responsibility for rodent control on their tips, sewers and other property, operate a free scheme for the eradication of rats and mice on private domestic premises. This scheme is instrumental in keeping a strict control on the rodent population of the district and only in very rare instances is a large infestation encountered. Rodent control is carried out on a part-time basis by one of the refuse collectors with supervision and advice as required by the Public Health Inspector.

During the year, 32 infestations were dealt with and, with one exception, were all of a minor character, and in addition routine baiting of sewer works in Otley Road and Towngate was carried out.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Three inspections were carried out under the above Act and in one case notice was served requesting the execution of works. One accident report was received and investigated.

CARAVAN SITES

The four caravan sites within the area are all subject to site licence and relevant conditions prescribed by the Caravan Sites Control of Development Order. All caravans and other dwellings have been removed from the Glovershaw Farm Site and the Whitehouse Site is to be discontinued. Regular inspections of the sites are made and any contravention of the conditions of the site licence taken up with the licence holder.

COMPLAINTS

As in previous years a wide variety of complaints have been received. These have received prompt attention and wherever possible a solution has been arrived at. In the majority of cases it was possible to bring this about without resort to statutory action.

BYELAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN BAILDON

The Cleansing of Footways and Pavements.

Nuisances (arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and the keeping of animals).

Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matter.

Slaughterhouses.

Use of Sanitary Conveniences.

Smoke Abatement (Three Minute Byelaw).

Handling, wrapping and delivery of food.

Sale of food in the open air.

Buildings.

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by Mr. W.H. Blackburn, Public Health Inspector,
who is also the Council's Surveyor and Housing Manager.

WATER SUPPLY

Water is distributed by the Bradford Corporation and is collected on the Thornton Moor Catchment Area, the greater part of which is situated within the Denholme Urban District.

1,006 dwelling houses enjoy a supply of water from public mains, the remainder, being situate in the outlying parts of the district, rely on springs and wells. No reports of insufficiency of water have been received during the year.

Further complaints have been received regarding discolouration of the mains water on a Council House Estate due to a naturally occurring soluble aluminium and manganese content together with some iron oxide derived from the mains. Flushing remedies the unsatisfactory conditions for limited periods but the matter is being kept under observation by Bradford Corporation. 7 samples of water from private supplies were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination, one of which was unsatisfactory. The owners of the supply in question were requested to execute cleansing and works to various parts of the installation, and during this time were advised to boil all water for drinking purposes. A marked improvement in the quality of the water was observed following the completion of the required works.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The whole of the built-up area is drained to sewers which gravitate to two sewage disposal works. One at Doe Park deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 41, 250 gallons per day, and the other at Whalley Lane dealing with an estimated D.W.F. of 12,500 gallons per day. Both works incorporate screens, detritus tanks, settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks.

The sewage from the Field Head Estate gravitates to an ejector at Doctors Bridge and is discharged to the head of the Whalley Lane Sewer. During the year further electrical and mechanical failures were experienced on this plant, but as the electric motors and compressors are in duplicate, no interference in the flow of sewage to the works occurred.

Samples of effluent taken from the two works by the Yorkshire Ouse River Board were classified as satisfactory. A slight excess of suspended solids was observed in a sample from the Whalley Lane Works and more frequent cleansing of the humus tanks is now being undertaken.

The southern area comprising Denholme Clough (approximately 80 properties) and Well Heads (30 properties) are sewered for waste water only, and septic tanks are encouraged where practicable. 81 properties have drains connected to septic tanks.

The Council's Consultant Engineer has been directed to prepare a comprehensive report on sewage disposal from the district and an interim report is to be submitted to the Council in May, 1966. To facilitate the preparation of this report, a Lea Recorder is to be installed at the Doe Park Works.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Close liaison with officials of the Rivers Board to minimise pollution in water courses has been maintained. A degree of pollution is evident in the southern portion of Denholme Beck in the Lower Clough area, although the Denholme Angling Club have introduced fish into these waters which appear to survive.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of houses provided with water closets	959
No. of houses with waste water closets	6
No. of houses with chemical closets	10
No. of houses with earth or pail closets	69
No. of earth closets etc. converted to W.Cs.	3
No. of septic tanks provided	3

Consultation with the owners of certain property has taken place during the year with a view to the conversion of pail closets to the water carriage system and 13 properties are in the course of conversion.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The scavenging of the district is carried out by the Council's workmen (1 loader/driver and 2 or 3 loaders) with a tractor drawn refuse trailer. The trailer is fitted with a large wire mesh container, which is used for bulky materials, in an effort to reduce the number of journeys to the tip. Collection is generally on a

weekly basis except for some 18 premises on the outskirts of the district, where collection is monthly. The owners of 5 premises have undertaken to dispose of their own refuse. Frequency of collection has been maintained except following general holiday, and during inclement weather.

A new 11 - 15 cu. yd. compression refuse vehicle was ordered during the year and is now in use and a greatly improved service has resulted.

Refuse is now disposed of by tipping in the Bradford area in agreement with Bradford Corporation at a charge of 4/- per load, and the Whalley Lane tip is being levelled and has been closed. The new vehicle incorporates a fully enclosed tank for the reception of the contents of pail closets and a tipping point has been constructed on the sewer in the Council's Depot where washing facilities etc. for the workmen are readily available.

Trade refuse from business premises is collected at no charge during the 'normal round'.

Number of loads collected	748
Total weight estimated	1,100 tons
Weight per thousand population	424 tons

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

The following is a tabular statement of inspections made:-

Inspection of nuisances in 1965	346
Nuisances found	51
Nuisances in hand at end of year 1964	6
Total needing abatement	57
Nuisances abated in 1965	50
Informal notices served	51
Informal notices complied with	51
Statutory notices served	-
Statutory notices complied with	-

Inspections of :-

Middens	4
Offensive trades	12
Refuse receptacles	47
Knackers Yard	12
Piggeries	13
Slaughterhouses	807
Verminous and dirty premises	3

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS EXECUTED

Inspections, drainage all purposes	277
New drains laid and tested (smoke test)	165
New drains laid and tested (colour test)	3
Public sewers cleansed	12
New length of sewers constructed	2
Drains cleansed	26
Septic tanks cleansed	1
Drains tested by means of colour	26
Inspection chambers provided	56
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	5
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	7
Sinks provided	3
Accumulation of offensive matter removed	4
Closet pails renewed	7
Dustbins provided	23

51 inspections have been made following complaints of accumulation of water in cellars at 21 houses, the cause in most cases being either choked or defective drains.

KNACKERS YARD

There is one Knackers Yard in the district and 9 inspections have been made including 1 inspection with the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one offensive trade carried on in the district, namely that of bone boiling, premises consisting of one building being in the same curtilage as the Knackers Yard. Two buildings are used for maggot breeding, and other buildings house a pet-food cannery and dispatch bay. 9 inspections have been made.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control is carried out by a part-time operative under my control. Details of inspections are as follows:-

No. of complaints received	18
No. of premises found to be infested with rats	15
No. of premises found to be infested with mice	3

No. of treatments carried out :-

Business premises	4
Council properties	-

Council tips	2
Private houses	12
Agricultural premises	2

In order to encourage voluntary notification of infestation to the local authority, the Council resolved that no charge be made for treatment at all premises. Treatment of sewers is carried out as a matter of routine.

FACTORIES ACTS

There are 12 factories with power, 3 factories without power, and 8 other premises in the district, the list of Factories having been checked with the Inspector of Factories in December, 1965. Conditions are satisfactory.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Factories with power	12	26
Factories without power	3	6
Other premises	8	826

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

There are 9 premises registered in accordance with this Act as follows :-

Offices	2
Retail Shops	5
Catering establishments	2

24 persons are employed and 15 inspections have been made.

CLEAN AIR

Observations have from time to time been made on factory chimneys in the district and no contraventions of the Act have been noted.

Concerning the erection of new buildings, the Council's Building Byelaws require that they be provided only with such appliances for heating and cooking as are suitably designed for burning smokeless fuel. Increasing numbers of dwellings are now being provided with smokeless fuel installations voluntarily for the sake of convenience, especially where the husband and wife are employed. These circumstances are prevalent in this district. Evidence of this has been reflected in the increase of bulk in refuse collection.

HOUSING

The total number of houses in the district is 1,045 of which 185 are owned by the Council.

No. of Council houses completed and occupied in 1965	-
No. of private houses completed and occupied in 1965	23
No. of Council houses under construction	12
No. of private houses under construction	15
Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	93
Re-inspections	124

Unfit houses made fit, and houses in which defects were remedied :

	<u>By owner</u>	<u>By Council</u>
1. After informal action by Council	30	-
2. After formal notice under:-		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	-	-
(c) Under Section 24 Housing Act 1957	-	-

16 properties have been demolished, and 4 properties the subject of closing orders. The latter 4 houses are situate in a terrace of 8 houses and 1 shop and negotiations to acquire the whole of the premises, together with a further 3 houses, are proceeding with a view to clearance.

On the 12th October, 1965 at a special meeting of the Health and Buildings Committee, the Council had before them plans etc. prepared by the County Planning Department relating to the re-development of the centre of Denholme. A further meeting between officials of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Regional Office, Leeds, and this Council was held on the 25th February, 1966 and the matter is again to be considered by the Health and Buildings Committee on the 24th May, 1966.

8 one bedroomed and 4 two bedroomed bungalows are now in the course of construction and a planning consent has been obtained in respect of 2.55 acres of land in the Council's ownership which is capable of accommodating approximately 40 housing units.

Two private estates, one of 70 units which is nearing completion, and another of some 40 units, are being developed.

CARAVANS

Although there are no residential caravans in the district, one site is licensed for not more than 2 caravans.

HOUSING ACTS - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Inspections in connection with Improvement Grants	76
Number of Improvement Grants approved :	
Conversions	-
Discretionary	8
Standard	7
Total Grants made during 1965. Standard (paid)	£858
Discretionary	£3,200

OVERCROWDING

No cases of overcrowding are known to exist.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Denholme is included in the Schedule of areas to which the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954 applies.

Although no licences are issued by this authority, the County Health Inspector and myself maintain close co-operation on distribution.

Sampling

Producer/Retailer Samples

No. of samples taken for Brucellosis :-

Ring Test	32	Number positive	1
Culture Test	32	" "	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Ice Cream

There is one registered manufacturer producing complete cold mix ice cream, and 7 registered purveyors, and 15 inspections have been made.

Manufacture of Meat Products, etc.

Four premises are registered for the manufacture of sausage and/or pressed, pickled, potted or preserved meat products. 8 inspections have been made.

Food Premises

The number and type of shops at which food is sold is as follows:-

Provisions	12
Bakers	2
Butchers	3
Fried Fish Shops	2
Greengrocers	2
Sweets	2
Licensed premises	12
Canteens etc.	5
Cafes	-

An inspection of all the food premises in the district has been undertaken during the year and minor items to secure compliance with the Food and Drugs Act, have received attention. 87 inspections and re-inspections have been made.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are 4 licensed slaughterhouses in the district, and 807 inspections have been made.

1 slaughterhouse is licensed for the slaughter of horses, 197 of which were exported to the Continent.

The Council visited the slaughterhouses and the Divisional Veterinary Officer also made inspections during the year.

Charges made to butchers for the service of meat inspection have been made in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 as follows :-

2s. 6d. per horse or bovine animal.
9d. per calf or pig.
6d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

£502 12s. 6d. was received by the Council for meat inspection services, from the slaughterhouse occupiers.

14 Slaughtermen's licences have been issued.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemed
in whole or part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1,258	489	97	6,915	2,246	223
Number inspected	1,258	489	97	6,915	2,246	223
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	7	56	21	74	14	9
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	284	378	17	673	98	71
Percentage of number inspected infected with disease other than Tuberculosis and cysticerci.	23.13	88.75	39.17	10.80	4.98	35.87
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected infected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticerci.</u>						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

1 Gentlemen's and 4 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered, 2 of whom use partially residential premises. 5 inspections have been made.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS ETC. IN RELATION TO
PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN DENHOLME

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1908, Part 6.
Public Health Act, 1925. Part 6 (Recreation Grounds)
Private Street Works Act, 1892.
West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951, Sections 36, 75, 76, 88 and 120.

Regulations. Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.

Byelaws. Smoke Abatement.
 Slaughterhouses.
 New Streets.
 Handling, Wrapping, etc. of Food.
 Hairdressers and Barbers.
 Buildings.
 Sanitary Conditions and Management of
 Private Slaughterhouses.
 Sanitary Conditions, Management and Keeping of
 Records for Knackers Yards.

MADE BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Byelaws. Good Rule and Government. Local Government Act 1888.
 Advertisements.
 Protection of Wild Plants.
 Litter.
 Children and Young Persons.
 Petroleum Filling Stations.
 Cycling on Footpaths.
 Wireless Loud Speakers.
 Dogs Fouling Footways.
 Personal Weighing Machines.
 Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.
 Employment of Children and Young Persons.
 Unauthorised persons on School Premises.
 Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones.
 Suppression of Litter.
 Removal of Mud from Wheels of Vehicles.

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Births during the year to Mothers
normally resident in the Division

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Domiciliary	183	1	184	14
Private Nursing Homes	-	-	-	-
Maternity Homes	69	1	70	6
Maternity Hospitals	<u>1,000</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1,015</u>	<u>80</u>
	<u>1,252</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1,269</u>	<u>100</u>

MATERNITY SERVICES

Births within the Division

Domiciliary Cases

County Midwives	182
Private Midwives	-

Private Nursing Homes

Maternity Hospital (Hospital Management Committee)	<u>666</u>
---	------------

Total 848

Births outside the Division

Domiciliary 4

Private Nursing Homes -

Maternity Homes 70

Hospitals:

Keighley St. John's 133

Halifax General 9

Bradford St. Luke's 265

Other hospitals 24

Total 505

MATERNITY HOME

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Bradford 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee whose meetings are held monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

ADMISSION

The Matron of the Maternity Home has provided the following statistics:-

661 women were delivered. 18 cases were emergency admissions.

6.45 days was the average stay in lying-in-beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 14.8.

SPECIAL STATISTICS

There were 19 forceps deliveries out of 661 cases. There was 1 stillbirth and 3 neo-natal deaths. 6 women received blood transfusions.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

248 patients were seen by Mr. Craig before confinement. Mr. Craig also paid 8 special visits. The Consultant Paediatrician was called to examine 12 babies and the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon 2.

TRANSFERS

42 patients were transferred to other hospitals: 1 woman received Gas & Air analgesia with Pethidine. 53 received Trilene, 254 had Trilene with Pethidine and 308 Trilene with Pethilorfan.

PREMATURE BABIES

28 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, 1 of whom died.

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

The Local Health Authority employs six certified Midwives in this Division for the domiciliary care of women during childbirth. On the 1st July, 1960, new Midwives Rules came into operation. The chief amendments were -

- (1) There is no longer any distinction between practising as a Midwife and acting as a Maternity Nurse. The latter term is abolished, and a practising Midwife is now responsible for the whole of the nursing period.
- (2) The lying-in period has been reduced to a minimum of 10 days.
- (3) Midwives must bear in mind the danger to the infant through cold, and take appropriate measures.
- (4) Notification of the adoption of artificial feeding is withdrawn.

Each Midwife is trained and certificated to administer analgesics. She is also authorised to call out the Flying Squad should a doctor not immediately be available so to do. The Midwife is classified an

essential car user by the West Riding County Council.

Increasing emphasis is now laid on frequent pre-natal examination and the detailed care of the expectant woman. The Midwife directs Health Education during pregnancy on such subjects as Parentcraft, breast feeding and after care of the infant.

Arrangements are made whereby Midwives accompany women to hospital or Maternity Home when for one reason or another the case has to be delivered outwith the Division. The sole exception is St. John's Hospital, Keighley, in which case women are expected to make their own arrangements for conveyance.

MIDWIVES' ACTS

Statutory Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year:

(1)	Death of (a)	Mother	-
	(b)	Child	4

(2)	Stillbirths	1
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(3)	Liability to be a source of infection	2
-----	---------------------------------------	---

(4) Medical Aid Notices:-

No. issued because of complications arising during/in

Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child	Total
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Domiciliary Cases -

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act	5	43	5	3	56
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-
Cases in Private Nursing Homes	-	-	-	-	-
Cases in Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
	5	43	5	3	56

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board
- | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| (i) | Domiciliary | 5 | | |
| (ii) | Private Nursing Homes | - | | |
| (iii) | Institutions | 7 | | |
- (b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of analgesics during the year Nil
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:
- | | | <u>G. & A.</u> | <u>Trilene</u> |
|------|--|--------------------|----------------|
| (i) | Issued during the year, excluding replacements | Nil | Nil |
| (ii) | In use at the end of the year | 6 | 6 |
- (d) Number of cases where analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:
- | | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|-----|--|
| (i) | Gas and Air | 4 | |
| (ii) | Pethidine | 13 | |
| (iii) | Gas and Air with Pethidine | 3 | |
| (iv) | Trilene | 32 | |
| (v) | Trilene with Pethidine | 115 | |

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Nil

MATERNAL DEATHS - Nil

ANCILLARY SERVICES IN PREGNANCY AND LYING-IN

HOME HELPS - Reference should be made to page 35

DENTAL TREATMENT

Expectant mothers are referred from doctor to private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-natal Clinic, and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn, Mrs. Schloss, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Thompson, Area Dental Officer, and other staff who help in the dental service.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5.
Examined	10	79
Needing Treatment	10	79
Treated	6	79
Number of attendances	68	101

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

Extractions	19	55
Anaesthetics: Local	-	-
General	5	27
Fillings	24	46
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	15	-
Dentures provided	5	-
Silver nitrate	-	53
Fitted with dentures	5	-

ANTE-NATAL RELAXATION CLASSES

	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances
Somerset House	45	108	555
Bingley	25	90	237

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and Midwives.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinic	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendance per session
Somerset House	50	147	507	10
Maternity Home	52	502	853	16
Total - Shipley		649	1,360	
Bingley	47	152	487	10
Baildon	26	36	223	9
Denholme	25	25	109	4
		<u>862</u>	<u>2,179</u>	

I N F A N T S
 INFANT MORTALITY
 (Divisional Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under a week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 mth.	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	11	-	-	-	11	1	1	1	-	14
Congenital Deformity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
Respiratory Disease	1	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	2	8
Prematurity	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Birth Trauma	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
All causes	22	1	1	-	24	3	3	3	4	37

PREMATURE BABIES

born to Mothers normally resident in the Division

Birth Weight		Male	Female	Total (live)	Died (Under 28 days)	Stillborn
lbs.	lbs.					
5	to 5½	15	15	30	1	1
4½	and under 5	6	6	12	-	1
4	" " 4½	4	4	8	2	1
3½	" " 4	2	3	5	2	1
3	" " 3½	1	3	4	2	4
2½	" " 3	-	1	1	1	-
	under 2½	2	2	4	4	1
Total		30	34	64	12	9

PREMATURITY

Two cots are available; one established at Shipley Ambulance Station for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Station for Bingley and Denholme.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attend- ances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House	146	743	4,566	31
Wrose	51	302	2,059	40
TOTAL SHIPLEY		1,045	6,625	
Bingley	104	612	3,135	30
Wilsden	23	162	743	32
Harnden	25	90	560	22
Cullingworth	22	80	340	15
Cottingley	27	232	1,105	40
TOTAL BINGLEY		1,176	5,883	
Baildon	101	493	4,218	42
Denholme	23	108	736	32
* TOTAL DIVISION		2,822	17,462	
* not including Mobile Clinic				
<u>Mobile Clinic</u>				
Baildon - Coach Road	23	96	690	30
- Charlestown	24	68	465	19
- Springfield Road	24	90	498	21
Eldwick -	25	61	515	21

The Mobile Clinic which was introduced in November, 1962 completed another year of work. The latest arrangements are a visit on Tuesday morning of one week to the Coach Road, which serves a large new housing estate. On Thursday on the succeeding week the Unit visits the Shoulder of Mutton at Charlestown until about 10.30 a.m., thereafter proceeds to Springfield Road, upper Baildon. This is convenient for young mothers in these rather scattered areas. On Thursday afternoon the Unit moves to Eldwick, Bingley, where a considerable demand exists.

The Unit is manned by a doctor and a health visitor and facilities provided include immunisation of pre-school and school children and welfare foods.

HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visitor is a family visitor whose work covers the care of young mothers and children, school nursing, and advisor on all aspects of the prevention of illness. When necessary she must give practical health education and also be skilled in teaching health education to all sections of the community. More schools are asking for health education by way of talks and demonstrations.

Not only is the Health Visitor a public health nurse but professionally a skilled medico-social worker. The Council of Training of Health Visiting will in future be geared to give necessary training in these new approaches.

Early in 1965 the plan for attachment of health visitors to general practitioners was put into operation. The general practitioners in the administrative division were personally contacted and the majority showed interest in this scheme and expressed the desire for a health visitor. The Health Visitors were asked to prepare lists and numbers in relation to all the general practitioners within their existing areas.

These numbers include -

1. Children within the age group 0 - 5 years.
2. Care and after-care cases.
3. Aged with home helps.

It became obvious that a health visitor would have to cover two or three general practitioners because of the following factors -

- a) The size of the practice.
- b) The mobility of the health visitor.
- c) Establishment of staff.
- d) Work commitments in other fields.

General practitioners on the Bradford periphery who extend into Shipley and other areas, were not included in this scheme because their numbers were not large, nevertheless, the health visiting service for these families must be provided and therefore it was necessary for the Health Visitor to continue to be responsible for a geographical area.

The Health Visitor attached to the General Practitioner was personally introduced by the Divisional Nursing Officer and the work in relation to general practice discussed.

Most health visitors call at the surgery on one or more occasions weekly, to discuss any problems and in between, the doctor or vice versa

the health visitor makes contact when necessary. During the year changes took place on account of -

- a) General Practitioners retiring or leaving.
- b) Merging of practices.
- c) Changes in health visiting personnel.

Attachment means more travelling, and an increase in work, particularly in medico-social problems. This does not necessarily mean an increase in the number of visits. Liaison still exists with other doctors not included in the scheme.

Administration has also been affected by these changes, e.g. it is important for hospitals and other workers when referring cases to give the name of the general practitioner. This means that the information can be channelled to the appropriate Health Visitor to exclude duplication of visits which can be frustrating to staff and patients alike. During the year all the Health Visitors were attached to medical practices as follows:-

<u>General Practitioner</u>	<u>Health Visitor</u>	<u>Date of Attachement</u>
Drs. Brear & Tomlinson	Mrs. W.M. Taylor	February
Drs. Fraiss & Renwick	Mrs. M. King	February
Drs. Waite & Rhodes	Mrs. A. Long	March
Drs. Craig & Murdoch	Mrs. D. Howarth	March
Dr. Pratt	Miss J. Halliday	March
Drs. Penn & Haywood	Miss J. Halliday	March
Drs. MacGregor & Jones	Miss L. Kellett	April
Drs. Foster & Turner	Miss M. Barnes	June
Dr. Maher	Mrs. A. Long	June
Dr. Judson	Miss L. Kellett	July
Drs. Selby & Rushton	Mrs. W. Taylor	November
Dr. Farrugia	Mrs. J.V. Hathaway	November
Dr. O'Dwyer	Mrs. J.V. Hathaway	December
Dr. Raistrick	Miss V.A. Ryan	December
Dr. Riley	Miss V.A. Ryan	December
Dr. Stewart & McRoberts	Mrs. W. Taylor	December
Dr. Laing	Mrs. W.M. Taylor	December

CASES VISITED BY HEALTH VISITORS

	No. of cases	Total visits (including first visits but excluding ineffective visits)	Ineffective visits
1. Children born in 1965	1,174	3,398	525
2. Children born in 1964	988	2,580	406
3. Children born in 1960 - 63	2,080	4,928	655
4. Total number of children in lines 1 - 3	4,242	10,906	1,586
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	1,009	2,862	214
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	260	-	-
7. Mentally disordered persons	32	73	1
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	15	-	-
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	107	174	6
10. Number in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	46	-	-
11. Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	140	260	42
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	308	453	38

HOME NURSING

Home Nursing is carried out by the District Nursing Sister who is a State Registered Nurse and, in addition, most of whom hold the Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Home Nursing is the province of the District Nursing Sister and, as this work is curative in nature, close co-operation with the General Practitioner is necessary. The Sister carries out the treatment prescribed but her nursing techniques are skills which her training has provided and which experience has developed.

Often nursing procedure is carried out under difficult conditions and she must give the maximum efficiency with what equipment is provided. In recent years many disposable items are of use and help in this field. The District Nursing Sister must manage her own district, assess priorities and give guidance and advice to relatives and support in crises.

Much of the work is amongst the ageing population, and, though rehabilitation is often accepted gratefully, this type of work can be exhausting and time consuming. The Laundry Service provides comprehensive needs for the very ill and the incontinent patient and this is delivered and collected twice weekly. Disposable pads and other nursing aids are also available. The District Nursing Sister requires a balance of acute and chronic work for her continued interest. Unfortunately, the work on the chronic side is heavier, though earlier discharge from hospital is now practised. Perhaps future trends may give the Nursing Sister larger areas with more ancillary help or closer attachment to the General Practitioner may solve this problem.

Modern chemotherapy has shortened the length of many illnesses and earlier mobilisation and rehabilitation is possible. The District Nursing Sister must be constantly alert to the calculated risks of drugs. One of the tasks of the Nurse is the supervision and care of drugs prescribed by General Practitioners for the patient and the ever increasing range of pharmaceutical products has increased the difficulty of the Sister remaining up to date.

The Nursing Sisters have cars which eases the burden of daily visits. The establishment in this Division remains 7 full-time Sisters, 1 part-time and 1 State Enrolled Nurse. There were no changes in personnel during the year.

HOME NURSING - 1965

Type of case	Age groups of patients attended						Total	
	Under 5		5 - 65		Over 65		Patients	Visits
	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits		
Medical	5	84	217	3,848	539	12,107	761	16,039
Surgical	21	191	77	885	71	1,882	169	2,958
Infectious Diseases	1	8	1	11	-	-	2	19
Tuberculosis	-	-	13	402	1	5	14	407
Maternal Complications	-	-	19	114	-	-	19	114
Totals	27	283	327	5,260	611	13,994	965	19,537

In addition Relief Nurses paid 7,246 visits to the above patients.

DAY NURSERY

Park Street, Saltaire

Number of days open	241
Total attendances	9,359
Average daily attendance	39

Matron writes:-

This is a very pleasant place which looks a great deal nicer once you are inside; clean, bright and homely. The front entrance does not do it justice. There are three main rooms. Babies accommodated cover an age range of 2 months to 18 months. The babies have their own bathroom and milk room in which the very young one's feeds are prepared. Looking after these are Matron when available, Deputy Matron, a Nursery Nurse and two students doing practical training. They attend the Nursery and Bradford Technical College alternate weeks for a period of two years.

Tweeny Nursery takes 15 children from 18 months or thereabouts to 3 years where they spend most of the day playing with paint, sand, water, clay, etc. These children share a large bathroom with the elder ones in the next room. All children wash themselves in small low washbasins and use toilets to match. Each child has its own symbol which is put on everything in use, e.g. towels, face cloths, blankets, clothes bags, etc. Tweenies are cared for by two qualified nurses. Toddlers' room is much the same with 25 children between 3 and 5 years of age. There are altogether 40 children in these two rooms.

Reasons for admission

- 9 confinements
- 4 doctors' certificates (on grounds of illness)
- 4 unmarried mothers
- 2 widows
- 2 H.M. Prison (father: mother maintains family)
- 1 illness of father
- 1 home conditions
- 17 separated parents.

25 of these children are looked after by a Warden and two qualified nurses.

All children throughout the nursery have a rest in cots or beds after dinner. Not all go to sleep, but it is the only quiet time of the day which for them starts at 8.30 a.m. and finishes at 4.30 p.m. staff working 15 minutes longer each morning and evening.

The nursery has a cook working 5 hours a day. Everyone has a good dinner and in addition all children have two thirds of a pint of milk each day, also cod liver oil and orange juice, raw apple or carrot after dinner, and brown bread, savoury sandwiches with milk during the afternoon.

Keeping the nursery clean are four half day cleaners who do a good job as the floors are cork tiles, attractive but hard work to keep clean. Also employed is a part-time handyman, a pensioner who does his best to repair broken toys, cleans windows, and attends to drains.

The children are able to play outside on a piece of land equipped with a large wooden climbing frame and movable swings and slides, etc. The charge for nursery care is 1/6d. a day for each child.

WELFARE FOODS

Apart from proprietary foods sold at clinics, the Department is responsible for distribution of National Welfare Foods on behalf of the Ministry of Health. There are in the Division 9 Distribution Centres at which the following were issued in 1964:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Charged</u>
National Dried Milk	113	2,060
Cod Liver Oil	74	1,728
Vitamin Tablets	6	1,230
Orange Juice	254	18,657

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(a) Periodic Inspections:-

Total pupils inspected:- 3,606

Physical condition of pupils inspected:-

Satisfactory 3,603

Unsatisfactory 3

Pupils found at periodic inspection to
require treatment 375

Defects of vision, excluding squint 215

Any other condition 239

(b) Other Inspections:-

Number of special inspections 530

Number of re-inspections 146

Total 676

Notes: A special inspection is one carried
out at the special request of a
parent, doctor, nurse, teacher, or
other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection
arising out of one of the periodic
medical inspections or out of a
special inspection.

(c) Infestation with Vermin:-

Number of individual examinations of pupils
in schools by school nurses 5,522

Number of individual pupils found to be
infested 387

DEFECTS FOUND AT PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		(T)	(O)
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)		
Skin	10	54	16	50	30	118	56	222	48	8
Eyes -										
(a) Vision	19	75	63	154	133	175	215	404	36	27
(b) Squint	14	37	6	24	16	63	36	124	12	10
(c) Other	1	7	2	28	3	51	6	86	7	4
Ears -										
(a) Hearing	6	44	4	16	10	58	20	118	38	24
(b) Otitis Media	1	63	-	23	2	46	3	132	6	5
(c) Other	-	5	5	6	5	9	10	20	9	3
Nose and Throat	10	103	13	28	24	100	47	231	11	21
Speech	13	37	4	6	10	32	27	75	15	16
Lymphatic Glands	-	68	-	17	1	73	1	158	2	8
Heart	-	20	-	18	-	17	-	55	4	7
Lungs	-	55	1	22	2	73	3	150	5	20
Development										
(a) Hernia	-	7	2	6	-	12	2	25	-	4
(b) Other	1	26	-	8	4	60	5	94	-	9
Orthopaedic										
(a) Posture	4	6	2	16	9	16	15	38	-	3
(b) Feet	16	29	5	22	50	58	71	109	9	8
(c) Other	6	35	1	29	3	44	10	108	5	5
Nervous System										
(a) Epilepsy	-	5	-	1	1	9	1	15	-	3
(b) Other	5	19	4	6	3	16	12	41	7	4
Psychological										
(a) Development	-	5	2	3	-	20	2	28	-	-
(b) Stability	3	45	-	19	6	77	9	141	8	28
Abdomen	2	11	-	5	4	38	6	54	5	6
Other	-	4	-	3	4	1	4	8	21	2

(T) Denotes treatment prescribed

(O) Denotes condition to be kept under observation

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED SCHOOLS

Number of cases known
to have been dealt with

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	14	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	634	
Total		648
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed		230

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

Ringworm (Body)	-	
Scabies	-	
Impetigo	3	
Other skin diseases	16	
Total		19

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Consultant Clinic

1. Session held during the year	7	
	<u>Pre-school children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
2. Individual children seen by Consultant	6	61
3. Number of (2) above referred for operative treatment	-	21
4. Number of children -		
(a) who obtained operative treatment during the year		
(i) for diseases of the ear	-	2
(ii) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	-	27
(iii) for other nose and throat conditions	-	1
(b) treated at school clinics	-	3
(c) who received other forms of treatment -		7
5. Total number of attendances at Consultant Clinics	7	61

6. Number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids in 1965

5

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	<u>Pre-school Children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
<u>Consultant Clinic</u>		
1. Sessions held during the year		1
2. Individual patients seen by Consultant	6	5
3. Number of (2) above		
(a) referred for operative treatment as short-stay cases only	-	-
(b) recommended treatment by Physiotherapist at Treatment Centres	1	1
4. Number of children who received operative treatment during the year	-	-
5. Total number of attendances at Consultant Clinic	6	5
<u>Orthopaedic Clinic (Treatment Centre)</u>		
1. Sessions held during the year		177
2. Number of patients treated	19	94
3. Total attendances	147	453
<u>Domiciliary Treatment</u>		
Number of visits to patients' homes	11	-
<u>Appliances</u>		
Number of appliances - (a) recommended	2	4
(b) obtained	3	2

SPEECH THERAPY

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Total number of sessions held during the year | 300 |
| 2. (a) Number of new cases treated during the year | 39 |
| (b) Number of cases already attending for treatment from previous year | 75 |
| (c) Total number of cases treated | 114 |

3. Number of visits made to schools	7	
4. Number of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	21	
<u>Analysis of cases treated during the year</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Stammering	15	1
Defects of articulation:-		
(a) Dyslalia	50	19
(b) Sigmatism	7	3
(c) Rhinolalia due to cleft palate	2	1
Defective speech due to educational subnormality	2	-
Dysphonia	-	-
Dysarthria	1	-
Other defects	3	1

Analysis of cases discharged

Number of children discharged during the year:-

Speech normal	16	11
Speech improved	3	1
Unsuitable for treatment	-	-
Non co-operation	8	3
Left school	-	-
Left district	2	-
Gone to occupation centre	-	-

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

Number of cases known to
have been dealt with

(a) Pupils with minor ailments	267
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	-
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	470

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933

Number of children examined during the year
in connection with applications -

for employment (including entertainments)	13
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SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Children inspected	12,881
Children found to require treatment	5,863
Children offered treatment	5,693
Children treated	2,862
Total attendances	9,695
Extractions:	
Temporary	2,618
Permanent	554
General anaesthetics	1,186
Fillings	
Temporary	1,713
Permanent	4,000

DISPOSAL OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS

In Residential Special Schools	21
In Day Special Schools	25
In Heaton Royds Day Special School	25
In Senior E.S.N. Schools	14
Awaiting admission to Day Special Schools	2
Awaiting admission to Residential Schools	4
Awaiting admission to Heaton Royds School	6

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGE

Number of examinations carried out during year	68
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APPENDICES

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1965 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

S H I P L E Y

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	193	160	353	100	11.95
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	1	1	0.28	0.03
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1	0.28	0.03
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	7	12	3.40	0.41
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus ...	21	3	24	6.80	0.81
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2	0.57	0.07
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2	0.57	0.07
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	15	14	29	8.22	0.98
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	2	0.57	0.07
Diabetes	1	2	3	0.85	0.10
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	28	33	61	17.28	2.06
Coronary disease, angina	46	21	67	18.98	2.27
Hypertension with heart disease	4	3	7	1.98	0.24
Other heart disease	19	20	39	11.05	1.32
Other circulatory disease	7	10	17	4.82	0.58
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	9	14	3.97	0.47
Bronchitis	15	4	19	5.38	0.64
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	-	1	0.28	0.03
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	3	0.85	0.10
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1	0.28	0.03
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	2	4	1.13	0.14
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	16	28	7.93	0.95
Motor vehicle accidents	2	5	7	1.98	0.24
All other accidents	2	2	4	1.13	0.14
Suicide	2	3	5	1.42	0.17
Homicide and operations of War	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1965 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

B I N G L E Y

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	159	142	301	100	12.42
Tuberculosis, respiratory	--	--	--	--	--
Tuberculosis, other	--	--	--	--	--
Syphilitic disease	--	--	--	--	--
Diphtheria	--	--	--	--	--
Whooping Cough	--	--	--	--	--
Meningococcal infections	--	--	--	--	--
Acute poliomyelitis	--	--	--	--	--
Measles	--	--	--	--	--
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	--	--	--	--	--
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	4	7	2.33	0.29
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus	10	1	11	3.65	0.45
Malignant neoplasm, breast	--	5	5	1.66	0.21
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	--	5	5	1.66	0.21
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	15	9	24	7.97	0.99
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	--	1	1	0.33	0.04
Diabetes	--	3	3	1.00	0.12
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	18	28	46	15.28	1.90
Coronary disease, angina	40	26	66	21.93	2.72
Hypertension with heart disease	3	6	9	2.99	0.37
Other heart disease	17	22	39	12.96	1.61
Other circulatory disease	9	4	13	4.32	0.54
Influenza	--	--	--	--	--
Pneumonia	9	8	17	5.65	0.70
Bronchitis	15	--	15	4.98	0.62
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	2	3	1.00	0.12
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	--	--	--	--	--
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	--	--	--	--	--
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2	0.66	0.08
Hyperplasia of prostate	--	--	--	--	--
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	--	--	--	--	--
Congenital malformations	2	1	3	1.00	0.12
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	8	10	18	5.98	0.74
Motor vehicle accidents	5	--	5	1.66	0.21
All other accidents	--	5	5	1.66	0.21
Suicide	2	1	3	1.00	0.12
Homicide and operations of War	1	--	1	0.33	0.04

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1965 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

B A I L D O N

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	95	82	177	100	13.40
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2	5	2.82	0.38
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus ...	7	-	7	3.95	0.53
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3	1.69	0.23
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	8	15	8.47	1.14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2	1.13	0.15
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	18	18	36	20.34	2.73
Coronary disease, angina	30	21	51	28.81	3.86
Hypertension with heart disease	3	-	3	1.69	0.23
Other heart disease	6	7	13	7.34	0.98
Other circulatory disease	2	3	5	2.82	0.38
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	2	3	1.69	0.23
Bronchitis	5	2	7	3.95	0.53
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	2	-	2	1.13	0.15
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2	1.13	0.15
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	2	1.13	0.15
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	1	1	0.56	0.08
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	10	13	7.34	0.98
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2	1.13	0.15
All other accidents	2	2	4	2.26	0.30
Suicide	1	-	1	0.56	0.08
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1965 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

DENHOLME

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	25	22	47	100	17.87
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	1	1	2.13	0.38
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus	4	-	4	8.51	1.52
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	1	1	2	4.26	0.76
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	5	10	21.28	3.80
Coronary disease, angina	6	6	12	25.53	4.56
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2	4.26	0.76
Other heart disease	-	3	3	6.38	1.14
Other circulatory disease	3	-	3	6.38	1.14
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1	1	2.13	0.38
Bronchitis	2	2	4	8.51	1.52
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1	2.13	0.38
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	2.13	0.38
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	1	1	2.13	0.38
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1	2.13	0.38
All other accidents	-	1	1	2.13	0.38
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

SHIPLEY

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years													Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+				
Scarlet Fever	1	-	2	3	2	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	23	2	-	
Measles	11	27	25	47	31	76		1	-	-	-	-	218	2	-	
Pneumonia	2	1	3	2	-	4	-	2	3	5	14	17	53	1	-	
Dysentery	1	-	2	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	

BINGLEY

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	9	-
Measles	5	23	27	31	34	78	3	1	-	-	-	-	202	1	-
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	3	-	10	5	-
Dysentery	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1	-
Whooping Cough	1	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

B A I L D O N

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Measles	10	14	21	24	42	58	2	-	-	-	-	-	171	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	-	-

D E N H O L M E

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	2	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
Measles	6	11	12	16	10	50	5	-	1	-	-	-	111	-	-
Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	4	12	-	-
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	5	1	-	-	13	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN THE DIVISION DURING THE YEAR

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 and under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 and under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 and under 25	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 and under 35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 and under 45	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 and under 55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 and under 65	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	14	1	-	2	2	-	-	-

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

READINGS TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 1.4 MILES SOUTH OF SHIPLEY TOWN HALL

1965	Highest Maximum Temperature	Lowest Maximum Temperature	Average Mean Temperature	Total Sunshine (hours)	Total Rain (inches)	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow Lying at 9 a.m.
January	50	33	37.2	45.6	4.32	0	8
February	47	36	37.7	29.3	0.63	0	0
March	71	32	39.5	111.8	2.96	4	8
April	65	44	45.4	150.4	2.21	0	0
May	77	48	51.7	141.4	1.84	0	0
June	72	58	57.4	169.8	2.31	0	0
July	68	55	55.7	101.9	2.82	0	0
August	72	59	57.9	134.1	2.65	1	0
September	64	52	52.6	75.1	6.41	0	0
October	66	48	50.7	69.0	2.05	7	0
November	56	34	38.2	57.7	4.69	3	5
December	53	31	38.5	42.3	7.17	3	7

Total Sunshine in year 1128.4 hours
Total Rainfall in year 40.06 inches.

Proscribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

SHIPLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of --</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	3	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	202	13	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	217	16	2	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>			<u>Number of</u>
		<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		<u>cases in which</u>
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>prosecutions were instituted</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	-	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
{a} Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
{b} Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
{c} Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
Total	1	2	Nil	1	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

BINGLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of -</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	164	23	13	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	-	-	-	-
Total	171	23	13	nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
{ a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
{ b) Unsuitable or defective ..	11	9	-	1	-
{ c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	11	nil	1	nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

BAILDON

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of -</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	36	7	--	--
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	8	2	--	--
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	--	--	--
Total	50	9	--	--

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>	
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>			
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	--	--	--	--
Overcrowding (S.2)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	--	--	--	--
(c) Not separate for sexes	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	3	3	nil	nil	nil	nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

DENIOLNE

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Promises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of -</u>	
			<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	12	26	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	826	-	-
Total	23	858	nil	nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

OUTWORKERS

Section 133

Section 134

<u>No. of</u> <u>out-workers</u> <u>in August</u> <u>List</u> <u>required</u> <u>by Section</u> <u>133(1)(c)</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>cases of</u> <u>default</u> <u>in sending</u> <u>List to</u> <u>the Council</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Prosecutions</u> <u>for failure</u> <u>to supply</u> <u>Lists</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>instances</u> <u>of work in</u> <u>unwholesome</u> <u>premises</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Notices</u> <u>served</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
--	---	--	---	--	---------------------

SHIPLEY

Wearing apparel manufacture	21	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-

BINGLEY

Textile weaving	41	-	-	-	-	-
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BALDON

Textile weaving	23	-	-	-	-	-
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DENHOLME

Textile Burling & Mending	5	-	-	-	-	-
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APPENDICES

TABLE OF CLINICS

Premises	Ante-Natal	Infant Welfare	School	Other Type	Day	Consultants Type	Day
BAILDON Cliffe Avenue	Fri. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV/H	Mon. p.m. Wed. p.m. GP/HV(2)	-	Immunisation	Mon. p.m. GP/HV (2)	-	-
BINGLEY Myrtle Park	Tues. p.m. ACNO/H(2) Wed. p.m. (Alternate) Relaxation H/HV	Thurs. a.m. Thurs. p.m. ACNO/HV (2)	Fri. p.m. ACNO/HV	Remedial Exercises	Mon. p.m. ON	-	-
Old Technical Inst.	-	-	-	Dental	Mon. to Friday a.m./p.m.	-	-
County Secondary School	-	-	Mon. p.m. ACNO/HV Fri. a.m. HV	-	-	-	-
Cottingham Littlelands	-	Wed. p.m. GP/HV (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Cullingworth Baptist School	-	Tues. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV	-	-	-	-	-
Harden Memorial Hall	-	Wed. p.m. (Alternate) ACNO/HV	-	-	-	-	-
Wilsden Royd House	-	Tues. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV	-	-	-	-	-

DENHOLME Mechanics Institute	Wed. a.m. (Alternate) ACNO/HV/H	Wed. p.m. (Alternate) ACNO/HV	Thurs. p.m. ACNO/HV	Cervical Cytology	Tues. a.m. ACNO/HV	Child Guidance PL PSW	Mon. a.m. HNSt
SHIPLEY Somerset House	Tues. p.m. Relaxation ON/W/HV	Tues. p.m. ACNO/HV (3)	Thurs. p.m. ACNO/HV (2)	Immunisation	Thurs. a.m. ACNO/HV	Ophth- almic	Wed. a.m. Fri. a.m. HNSt/HV
	Wed. p.m. ACNO/HV (2)			Remedial Exercises	Tues. p.m. Wed. a.m. Thurs. p.m. & Fri. a.m. (Alternate) ON		
				Dental	Daily		Dermat- logical (monthly) HNSt/HV
105 Wrose Road		Tues. a.m. H V					
		Fri. p.m. ACNO/HV (2)					
Maternity Home	Wed. a.m. ACNO						
Mobile Clinic							
Baldon: Coach Road		Tues. a.m. (Alt)					
Springfield Road		Thurs. a.m. (Alt)					
Charlestown		" " (Alt)					
Eldwick:		Thurs. p.m. (Alt)					

Note: The following abbreviations are used:-

ACNO	Assistant County Medical Officer (Senior or Other)	H	Midwife
GP	General Practitioner	ON	Orthopaedic Nurse
HNSt	Hospital Medical Staff (Consultant or Other)	ST	Speech Therapist
H V	Health Visitor and/or School Nurse	PSW	Psychiatric Social Worker

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